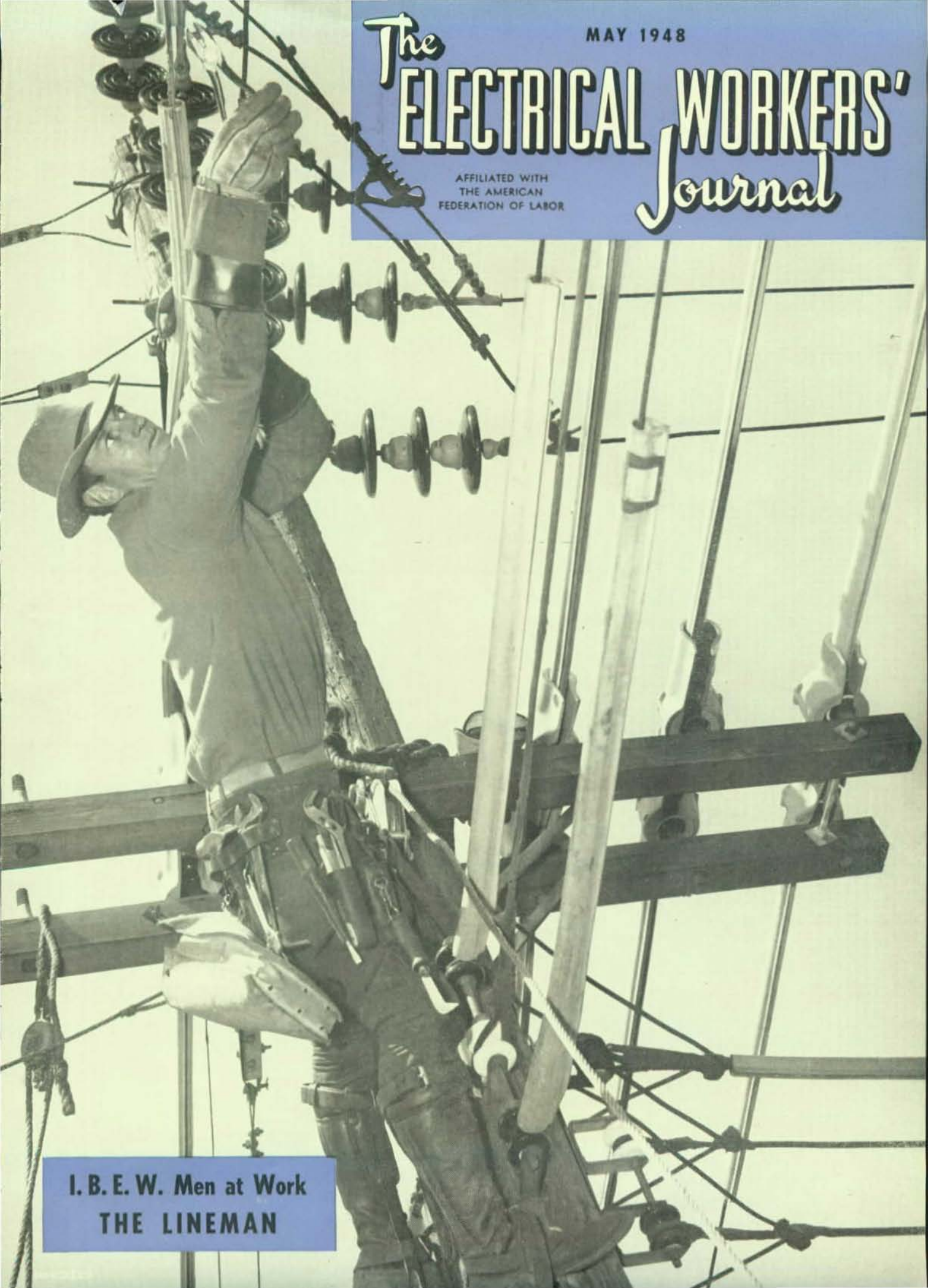


MAY 1948

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR



**I. B. E. W. Men at Work
THE LINEMAN**

UNION-INDUSTRIES SHOW

May 12-13-14-15-16-1940

MILWAUKEE
WISCONSIN



A Vacation of **ENTERTAINMENT AND EDUCATION**

WHAT IS A UNION-INDUSTRIES SHOW?

A UNION-INDUSTRIES Show is a super-exhibition where union-made goods are displayed and union services are demonstrated in elaborately decorated booths. In many booths there are "live" exhibits where union artisans actually make the products to which the Union Label is attached.

How to use union-made utensils and other modern gadgets are also demonstrated on the exhibition floor. In other words, all things UNION which are made and performed by the highly-skilled, A. F. of L. type of craftsmen are exhibited in our gigantic Union-Industries Show.

In addition to the physical displays there are entertaining acts—by union actors—stars of stage, radio and screen—and music by outstanding union bands and orchestras.

Those in attendance can often sample the foods and many articles are given away as prizes. Movies are shown in many booths.

The purpose of a Union-Industries Show is to promote the sale of union-made goods and the use of union services as well as publicize Union Labels, Shop Cards and Buttons. It is the best example of labor-management cooperation and good-will building for union employees and union employers alike.



The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS★

Volume XLVII, No. 5

May, 1948



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This Month

THIS MONTH attention is being focused on the Union-Industries Show at Milwaukee. A story on the event and the I. B. E. W.'s participation in it appears on page 7. . . . Historical data dealing with the establishment of the International Brotherhood is being collected at International Headquarters. Additional material for the collection is being sought and members are asked (see story on page 2) to send in interesting documents and papers. . . . "Men at Work" is the title of a new series of articles dealing

with the different crafts within the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood. The first article, dealing with a lineman, starts on page 18. Ed Critzer, the subject of the story, serves as the "guinea pig." One of the reasons the JOURNAL selected him as subject is that he works and lives in Alexandria, Va., just across the river from Washington. . . . The new Federal retirement law has many benefits for government workers, many of whom are A. F. of L. members. A story on page 5 sums up the provisions of the law.

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Archives of International To Be Established in D. C.

By J. SCOTT MILNE,
International Secretary

WHEN ORGANIZATIONS reach a certain point in development and stature, they often decide to set up archives to commemorate landmarks in their history.

Nations and states, working on a much larger canvas, have done the same thing in establishing such huge repositories as the United States National Archives and the British Museum.

On a more modest scale, the International Office of the I. B. E. W. has decided to collect materials that will convey pictorially and in print some of the colorful history of the Brotherhood since its establishment in St. Louis, Mo., nearly 57 years ago. It is planned to set a room aside at International Headquarters for the perpetual display of these archives.

Besides serving to remind the present officers of the I. B. E. W. of the heavy trust they hold in administering the affairs of the organization, the archives should prove of great interest to members who visit Washington now and in the future.

As time goes on, current materials added to the archives will possess the same interest for succeeding generations of the Brotherhood that the data of five decades ago now has for us. Thus the archives will be a continually expanding project, having greater and greater interest as their antiquity grows.

In order to make the collection as representative as possible, your International Secretary takes this

We need JOURNALS for the following years: 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906.

We need Convention Proceedings for the following years: 1891, 1892, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1905.

opportunity to appeal to all members to send in such historical documents as may be in their possession. We are particularly interested in receiving materials dating before 1920. Among them might be listed old constitutions, receipts, transfer cards, withdrawal cards, convention badges, pictures (with subjects identified, wherever possible). Also valuable to the archives would be any historical data pertaining to the beginning of locals and the International Brotherhood.

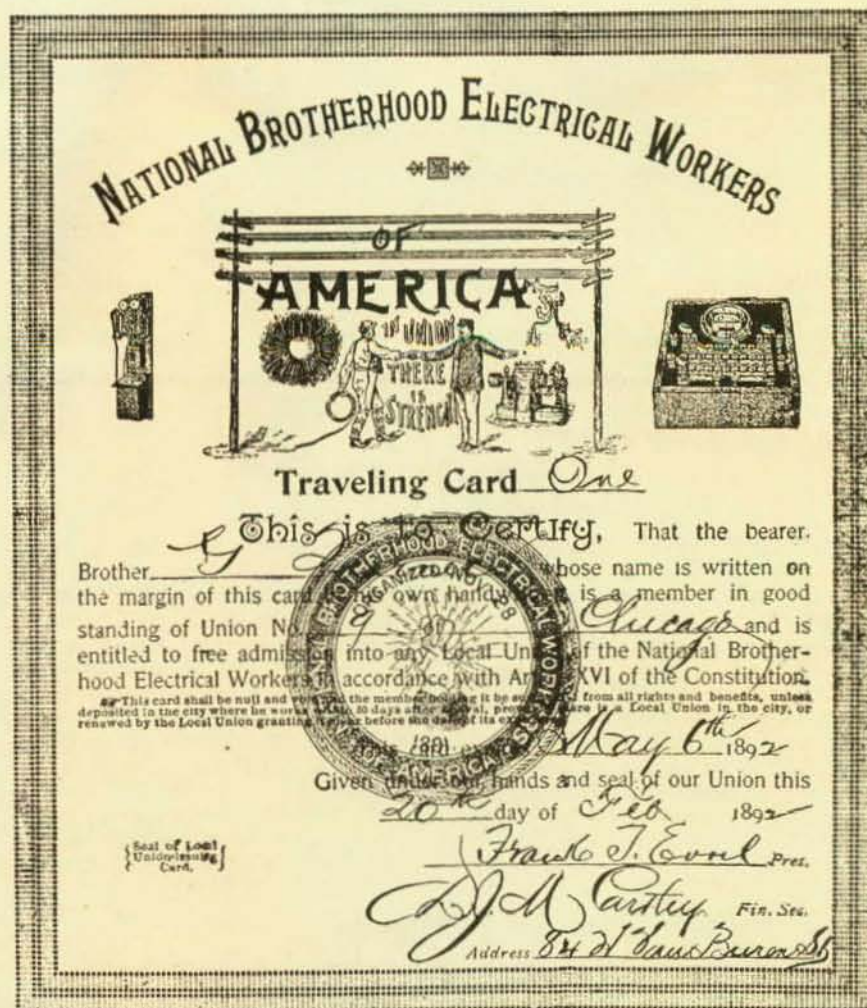
Considerable thought has been given to the proper display of all materials, and members who send in contributions to the archives can

rest assured that proper means will be used for their preservation.

As envisioned by those of us at International Headquarters, the archives properly displayed will not only provide a graphic history of the growth of the Brotherhood, but will also capture something of the color and sweep of events of the last 55 years. In no other age, surely, have there been 55 more eventful years than those just past. Such words as boom, bust and depression have become commonplace in our language. And while the lot of the laboring man has never been easy it is possible, in looking back over the last 55 years, to measure substantial benefits that have come to labor through the efforts of the trade union movement and a few enlightened political leaders sympathetic to its cause.

Certainly our Brotherhood's "founding fathers," meeting in St. Louis, Mo., nearly 57 years ago, were rest assured that proper means will be used for their preservation.

(Continued on page 38)



Typical of material sought for the Brotherhood's archives is this traveling card issued by Local No. 9, Chicago, in February, 1892.



IN MAKING their nominations for convention cities, members of the I. B. E. W. generally have shown an eye for the colorful, the historical—and, yes, the romantic—cities of this broad and bountiful land.

In San Francisco, fabled city by the Golden Gate, the Brotherhood two years ago concluded one of its most successful conventions. The exhilarating climate, and the cooperation extended the organization from all sides, made for a meeting that accomplished a maximum of work with a minimum of the headaches that seem to be a necessary part of conventions everywhere.

Colorful City

This year the Brotherhood is holding its 23rd annual convention in Memphis, a city whose situation and characteristics, while far different from those of San Francisco, give it that indefinable thing called "color." Just in case any reader hadn't already heard, the date of the convention is August 9-13, and convention headquarters is the Peabody Hotel.

From the storied bluffs where

Memphis now stands, Hernando DeSoto, in 1541, first looked upon the Mississippi River and called it the "River of the Holy Ghost." One hundred and thirty-two years later, Joliet and Marquette stopped there to trade with the Chickasaw Indians. A few years later LaSalle visited the site and established Fort Prudhomme.

Long before the Civil War, Memphis was a sizable river town with flat boats, magnolias, and bewhiskered gentlemen who called each other "Colonel" while they sat in taverns and talked of plantations, packet boats, and the price of cotton.

The latter subject has always been important in Memphis, where cotton has been king for generations. Outside Memphis are great factories and lumber mills. Within its limits are the world's largest mule market; famous Beale Street, where the blues began; the equestrian statue of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, keeping watch over the tomb of the Confederate hero and his wife, in beautiful Forrest Park; and other sights and sounds distinctive to the city.

The chamber of commerce states proudly that Memphis is not living in the faded glory of years gone by, and statistics show the population has grown to 343,000, that the city's geographical area has expanded, and its bank clearings and factory pay rolls have mounted steadily.

Cotton is King

Louisville has its Kentucky Derby, New Orleans its Mardi Gras, and Memphis its Cotton Carnival, held annually in May. Starting out in 1931 as a minor parade, the Cotton Carnival has become one of the nation's largest celebrations. Memphis and the mid-South have linked arms to uphold the throne of King Cotton and keep Memphis supreme as the world's largest cotton market.

In 1934, Memphis became the first city in the nation to create and completely equip a motor vehicle inspection bureau. Every motor vehicle in the city must undergo inspection for mechanical defects. Due to these inspections, safety engineering and the increased interest in traffic safety,

Memphis, in 1937, was named the nation's safest city by the National Safety Council. The honor was won again in 1941.

Memphis has been one of the chief beneficiaries of TVA power. The city voted overwhelmingly on November 6, 1934, to buy the local power company to distribute TVA power. To commemorate this day, a small street was renamed November 6th Street.

Excursion boats operate in Memphis during the spring and fall, and efforts are being made to resume passenger service between Memphis and New Orleans. The 26-passenger *Prairie Schooner* leaves the dock at the foot of Monroe Street every day at 2 p. m. for a one-hour trip on the Mississippi River.

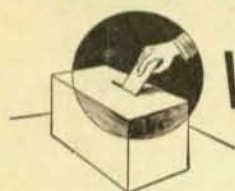
Many Schools, Colleges

The city is the seat of a number of institutions of higher learning, including Memphis State College and Southwestern College. Also of interest to sightseers are five well-kept city parks. One of them, Confederate Park, contains the ramparts from which Confederate soldiers defended Memphis against Federal gunboats in 1862. The Memphis Museum contains a fine collection of memorabilia, art and natural history.

For night life, Memphis offers many restaurants, drive-ins and night clubs. Both the Hotel Peabody, convention headquarters, and the Claridge Hotel offer "name" bands as week-end attractions in their main dining rooms.

On its commercial side, Memphis is at the center of a \$2,500,000,000 annual market in wholesale and retail trade. About 600 nationally-known manufacturers have warehouses or sales forces in the city.

VOTING Can BRING



VICTORY

West Virginia Line Buys New Locomotives

By E. R. BELCHER, General Chairman,
System Council Number Five

The Virginian Railway Company, which operates about 661 miles of railroad tapping the rich bituminous coal fields of southern West Virginia, recently purchased four G. E. 6,800-hp. locomotives, the most powerful continuously-rated locomotives in the United States. Two of the locomotives are already in operation on the Virginian, and the other two are under construction.

The new locomotives have a tremendous reserve of power for negotiating grades. They will be used mainly for heavy coal-haulage opera-



Above is the first of the four new locomotives to be delivered to the Virginian Railway. Its type is the first ever to carry 1,000,000 pounds on the driving wheels.

Huge quantities of hardwood are still shipped, but the indiscriminate and wasteful cutting of the forests has been abandoned and strict conservation practices assure the lumber industry a never-failing supply of wood.

Through its history Memphis has shown a unified spirit in times of stress and turmoil as well as during the peaceful years of economic development.

Those of the delegates to the 23rd convention who have never visited the city should find their stay in Memphis a rewarding experience. A city of traditional hospitality and rare charm, Memphis has something to offer to all tastes.

The JOURNAL would be remiss, however, if it didn't warn delegates that Memphis, in August, is generally hot. Take the hint, therefore, and bring your summer duds.

tions over the Allegheny mountains between Mullens, W. Va., and Roanoke, Va.

Each locomotive is 150 feet, 8 inches between knuckles. Fabricated throughout from structural steel shapes and plates, the all-welded cab is divided into three compartments: apparatus, containing the motor generator set, transformer and auxiliary equipment; operator's compartment, and the "nose" compartment containing miscellaneous equipment and accessories.

First of its type to carry 1,000,000 pounds on the drivers, the locomotive has 6,800 rail horsepower available for traction continuously with a corresponding tractive effort of 162,000 pounds at 15.75 mph. On the basis of rating input to the traction generator for traction purposes, customary in rating diesel-electric locomotives, this all-electric locomotive has a horsepower rating of 8,000.

The new design, incorporating the latest mechanical and electrical improvements and developments, will enable the locomotive to haul 10,000-ton coal trains at moderate speeds on heavy grades. With lighter freight behind, it will be able to maintain speeds up to 50 mph.

The locomotives will draw power from the Virginian's 11,000-volt overhead line to operate the two five-unit motor-generator sets in the locomotive. Energy is supplied to the traction motors by two traction generators driven by a 4,000-hp. synchronous motor in each cab. The electric power is generated at Virginian Railway's power house at Narrows, Va., where bituminous coal is used as the primary fuel.



Workmen installing equipment in the nose section of one of the new giants that will serve the Virginian. The locomotives are being built at Erie, Pa.

Federal Workers Get "New Deal"

Summarizing the Revised Federal Retirement Law Whose New Provisions, Fought for by the AFL, Are Viewed As a Lone Bright Spot in Labor Developments

IS THERE any good news for labor on the legislative front? For many months now the scene has looked pretty dark for organized labor. A great many vicious anti-labor laws have been passed by state legislatures and the Taft-Hartley Law alone was sufficient reason to plunge labor into discouragement.

In the face of all this bad news for labor, a new law passed recently, or rather an old law with new revisions, stands out as a bright spot on the horizon, at least for a sizable segment of our membership employed by the Federal Government. The bill to which we refer is H. R. 4127, now Public Law 426, the revised Civil Service Retirement Law.

Many Unions Represented

The Government Employees' Council of the American Federation of Labor, of which Mr. Orrin A. Burrows of our International staff, is a trustee and a very active worker, was one of the agents instrumental in getting this legislation passed.

The Government Employees' Council of the A. F. of L. is made up of representatives of 21 A. F. of L. unions who have members employed in Government service. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is a member of this Council, uniting with the Bookbinders, Fire Fighters, Office Workers, Photo-Engravers, Postal Clerks, Letter Carriers, Technical Engineers, Plumbers and others, all working to better the lot of our members serving in the Federal Government.

Exhaustive Studies Made

Since July, 1946, when a resolution was adopted at a regular Council meeting, getting these amendments added to the Retirement Law has been the Council's major objective. A thorough study was made of the Federal retirement system as well as the retirement systems of state and municipal governments and those of foreign countries. Following up this groundwork, a committee headed by Jerome J. Keating, of the National Association of Letter Carriers, was named to make an extensive study



Retired Federal workers now receive larger checks

and to prepare legislation for introduction in the House and Senate. During the time this study was being made, the Council invited members of Congress, officials of the Civil Service Commission and others to confer with the Council. For 18 months the Council labored in the interest of amending and liberalizing the Government retirement system. Their efforts were met with success on February 19, 1947, when legislation was introduced into Congress now known as the Langer-Chavez-Stevenson Retirement Bill. On February 24, 1948, the House of Representatives adopted the conference report on H. R. 4127; the Senate concurred on February 26 and on February 28, 1948, the bill was flown to President Truman who was on a trip in the Caribbean. It was signed and became a law to take effect April 1, 1948.

Improved Provisions

The provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Law are greatly improved by these new amendments and revisions. A summary of the main revisions are given here but necessarily must be brief. For a detailed account see the booklet entitled, "Retirement

Benefits," issued by the Government Employees' Council of the A. F. of L., Room 1008, 900 F Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C., or "Recent Changes in the Federal Civil Service Retirement System," issued by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Benefits to Those Already Retired

All employees who retired prior to the effective date of this revised bill, April 1, 1948, will receive an increase in their present annuities amounting to 25 per cent or \$300, whichever is lesser. A retired employee may elect and so notify the Retirement Bureau, Civil Service Commission, to continue drawing his *present* annuity and in the event of his death, his wife will receive one-half of his annuity, not to exceed \$600, for the remainder of her life.

Computing the Annuity

An attractive feature of the new law is the comparative simplicity with which an employee can compute his annuity. If an employee's salary is under \$5,000, he can compute his annuity by taking 1 per cent of his highest of five consecutive years' basic salary

plus \$25, multiplied by the number of years of service. Employees with salaries of \$5,000 or over can compute their annuities by taking 1½ per cent of the highest five-year consecutive average salary and multiplying it by the number of years of service. In no case can the annuity exceed 80 per cent of his highest of five consecutive years' basic salary.

For example, by this formula, the man in the \$2,500 salary bracket retiring at age 60 with 30 years' service will have a \$1,500 annuity. The man earning \$5,000 a year, with 30 years service can retire at 60 with a \$2,250 annuity.

Retirement Age

The mandatory retirement age still remains at age 70 after 15 years' service. An employee can retire on his own option at 55 with a reduced annuity. The annuity shall be reduced 3 per cent for every year that the employee is under the age of 60.

Widows and Children

For the first time, widows and children receive an annuity. If a male employee with five or more years' service dies, leaving a widow and no dependent children, she will be entitled to an annuity beginning the first of the month following her 50th birthday and in the event that she is 50 she will receive the annuity the first of the month following his death. The annuity she will receive shall be equal to 50 per cent of the annuity he would have been eligible to receive at the time of his death. This annuity will continue until she dies or remarries.

If the widow has dependent children, her 50 per cent annuity begins at once whether she has reached the age of 50 or not. In addition she receives 25 per cent for each dependent child not to exceed \$900 divided by the number of children or not to exceed \$360 for each child. This annuity to the children will continue until they reach the age of 18 or marry. In the case of children mentally or physically incapacitated, this annuity continues for life.

Special Provision

A male employee who retires after April 1, 1948, has two options. He can receive his full annuity based on the formula described above, or he can take a reduced annuity and in the event of his death his widow will receive an annuity equal to 50 per cent of his computed annuity. If he elects to make this provision for his wife his annuity will be reduced by 10 per cent and in the event his wife is under 60, it is reduced an additional ¾ per cent for every year she is under this age.

If an annuitant dies with dependent children the widow is entitled to an immediate annuity equal to 50 per cent of his annuity. She will receive this annuity until she reaches the age

of 50, dies or remarries. If she reaches the age of 50 and the annuitant has failed to make provision for her at the time of his retirement, her annuity stops. In addition each dependent child will receive an annuity under the same terms as provided for the children of active employees.

Annuity for Unmarried Employees

This provision permits any unmarried employee in good health who retires, to elect to receive a reduced annuity and to have some individual (having an insurable interest in the employee) receive 50 per cent of the reduced annuity in case of the employee's death.

Lump Sum Death Payments

In the event that an employee with less than five years' service dies, his beneficiaries will receive the total sum of his contributions plus interest.

Before closing this account we want to pay tribute again to the Government Employees' Council of the A. F. of L. for the splendid work done in pushing this legislation through, and to make special mention of our I. B. E. W. representative, Orrin W. Burrows, who has worked so earnestly in behalf of our Government workers.

It is plain to be seen that this legislation would probably never have been enacted had it not been for the Government Employees' Council. The daily press made that clear in some of the stories carried on the bill. For example, the *Washington Post* acknowledged the fact.

This fact was further emphasized in a letter to Thomas G. Walters, Operations Director of the Government Employees' Council, from Donald S. Dawson, Administrative Assistant to President Truman:

"If it were not for the fact that the President was out of the city, you, as Operations Director of the G.E.C.A.F.of L., would have been invited to the White House to witness the signing of this measure which the President has characterized as being 'one more forward step in the strengthening of our Federal service—a step which brings an increased measure of protection and security to those who have chosen to devote their lives to the public service.'"

"However, the President, knowing of the part the G.E.C.A.F.of L. took in the passage of the bill, wants you to have one of the pens used by him in signing the act. Accordingly, I have the pleasure of transmitting it herewith."

Report Available

The Economic Report of the President, January, 1948, is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 35 cents.

Utilities President Defends Linemen

A column by Herb Graffis in the *Chicago Times* a few weeks back was especially interesting to Electrical Workers.

Mr. Graffis said complaining customers are used to reading glib letters of appeasement from management saying the help was wrong and will get the good old verbal one-two. That's not news.

But Britton I. Budd, president of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, which has an agreement with a number of our I. B. E. W. locals, made news recently—at least to Mr. Graffis' way of thinking. Right after the New Year's Day blizzard in Chicago, Mr. Graffis wrote a mild complaint about the plight of the people whose electric service failed. And within 24 hours, he had an unsolicited answer to his complaint from the president of the company, no less, and said answer pinned Mr. Graffis' ears back in polite but no uncertain terms.

What Mr. Budd said in effect was—what have you got to complain about, sitting back in a comfortable chair by your fireside, while 700 of our men on the line gang have been out there in the driving sleet and cold 18 or 20 hours, trying to get some juice through to you so you can get the bowl game on your radio. These men are real men doing a good job, so you just be thankful for them, pay your bill and stop complaining. Such was the gist of Mr. Budd's retort.

That's telling them and giving credit where credit is due.

Thank you, Mr. Budd, for those kind words, and thank you, Mr. Graffis, for telling us about it.



Labor has targets. Help it to hit them. Use your ballots as bullets to hit the bullseye.

Have you registered?

Milwaukee Exhibition to Attract Record Crowds

EARLY REPORTS indicate that the Union-Industries Show to be held in Milwaukee, Wis., May 12-16, 1948, will be the biggest event of its kind sponsored in the United States, attracting visitors in record numbers. It will also be the crowning celebration in the nation-wide observance of Union Label Week, May 10-16, designated at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Elaborate Display

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and director of the exhibition, has promised many attractive features including elaborate booth displays, excellent showing of union products, beautiful fashion shows, extensive demonstration of union services, leading vaudeville acts, stars of stage and screen, music by big-name bands, broadcasts by radio and television, continuous news reel shots, awards to contest winners, abundant free prizes and favors.

International President Tracy, a member of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., has arranged for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to take an active part in the show. Harold K. Whitford, public relations director of the I. B. E. W., is handling our part in the program for Mr. Tracy and has planned an interesting and comprehensive display.

Special I. B. E. W. Exhibit

The I. B. E. W. exhibit will encompass several booths including panoramic wall designs with large photo blow-ups showing our members in all branches of electrical work. These wall displays will also portray important developments in the history of our Brotherhood and growth of membership, and still another section will show products from the manufacturing fields in which I. B. E. W. members are employed. It is the plan of the International Office to have these wall displays constructed in portable form, so they may be used again at our conventions and at other exhibitions similar to the Union Industries Show.

In addition to the wall exhibit, the I. B. E. W. plans to have display tables of electrical appliances, an intricate miniature railroad display with electric trains, stations, crossroads, yards, signal towers and all the attendant features that go to make a scene interesting to the public.

The I. B. E. W. will also display an electric sound recorder and visitors

will be invited to make souvenir records.

An interesting demonstration from the electric sign industry will be another attractive feature of our part in this exhibition.

This is a brief outline of our plan for the show. Next month, in the JOURNAL, we hope to have a picture page showing some of the features of the I. B. E. W. section of the exhibition.

The other unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. are also hard at work planning and constructing the displays by which they will demonstrate their roles in industry.

1946 Show Outstanding

Those who attended the St. Louis Label and Industrial Exhibition held in the fall of 1946 brought back reports that it was outstanding in the history of American labor-management cooperation. At this exhibition every article used and every service required in our daily life were on display.

There were booth displays of all sorts of foods processed under union conditions. One exhibit put on by the Bakers' Union showed all types of baked goods including breads, cakes and elaborate pastries being prepared and baked on the exhibit floor.

There were displays of every conceivable item of men's, women's and children's wearing apparel.

Every kind of building material, wallpaper, glass, electrical and plumbing equipment, and every kind of furniture, household supply and appliance were shown.

Glassware, pottery, books, jewelry, leather goods, paper goods, textiles, wires, all kinds of fuel, complete displays of gadgets—all found a spot at the St. Louis Exhibition.

Cradle-to-Grave Display

Miscellaneous products on display showed every requirement of man from the cradle to the grave. There were union-made caskets and union funeral director services. Everything from a razor blade, fountain pen or pencil to huge models of battleships, submarines and merchant vessels could be viewed. Various trucks and many chemicals were exhibited. In one booth, hearing aid devices were demonstrated by a union firm which tested without charge the hearing of observers.

Union services were demonstrated on the spot. They included barbers, hairdressers, cosmetologists, bartend-

ers, waiters, waitresses, teamsters, chauffeurs, milk delivery service, retail clerks, butcher workmen, cleaning, dyeing and laundry workers, plumbers, steamfitters, stage and motion picture operators, operating engineers, boilermakers, architects and draftsmen, photo-engravers, horse-shoers, sheet metal workers, office employees, painters, decorators, paper-hangers, metal polishers, buffers, platers, stereotypers and electrotypers, railroad, electric railway, motor coach, chemical, building service employees, firemen and oilers, state, county and municipal employees. Many other classes of union services were demonstrated on the floor of the exhibition. Every union service in St. Louis was employed directly or indirectly in planning for and during the exhibition.

A Glamorous Event

"The Union-Industries Show at Milwaukee will be one of the most glamorous events in the history of the American labor movement," according to Mr. Ornburn, who bases his comment on reports he has received to date.

"Our Union-Industries Show is a visual demonstration of labor-management-consumer cooperation," he added, "and it will prove that successful collective bargaining is the best method of obtaining the highest quality and superb workmanship in both goods and services. It will prove that the high-wage purchasing power of the millions of members of trade unions and their families is the principal means of absorbing the ever-increasing production of American industry. In brief, it will prove that our Nation's safety and prosperity mainly depend upon the union market."

Old Ways vs. New Ways

"Arrangements are being made for many 'action' exhibits again this year, wherein union workers will actually make union-made wares. The miracles of the glass industry, for example, will be shown by union bottle blowers and flint glass workers. Neon signs, with all their glorious colorings, will be manufactured before the very eyes of those in attendance. Union carpenters will have a unique exhibit showing the old-style methods with a hammer and hand saw, used by carpenters in former years, contrasted with the modern and streamlined equipment of today.

"There will be many other 'live' displays of union-made merchandise and union services before the vast throngs which are predicted to attend the Union-Industries Show when at noon, May 12, the Governor of Wisconsin and other notables will sever the ribbons to the entrance of the spacious halls of the Milwaukee Auditorium."

Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor



The Other Apples Smell, Too

Federal Judge Ben Moore's now historic decision, holding that Section 304 of the Taft-Hartley Law (forbidding expenditure of union funds for political purposes) was an unconstitutional abridgment of "freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and of freedom of assembly," has been properly hailed by people both within and without the labor movement.

Labor should not be led into believing, however, that because this one section of the law has been scotched in forthright language, the way has been paved and made easy for outright appeal of the entire, odious Taft-Hartley package. It has not. Section 304 happened to be so obviously slanted and unfair, so entirely out of keeping with the spirit of democracy, that Judge Moore, in giving his decision, in effect merely had to restate the Bill of Rights.

About Section 304, even the authors of the Taft-Hartley Law apparently had their misgivings. It was this Section, and others as bad, that Messrs. Taft and Hartley must have had in mind when, writing their bill, they inserted the proviso that if any one part of it was found to be unconstitutional, the balance would not be rendered invalid.

Labor's immediate job is to "render the balance" invalid, and that job is not going to be easy. President William Green of the A. F. of L. has pointed the way. The way lies, briefly, in labor turning out in record numbers at the polls and voting for its friends. So that there can be no mistake about it, the issues are being clearly spelled out by Labor's League for Political Education and by each of the 48 state federations.

One of the chief benefits that labor has derived from Judge Moore's decision is that it has served to help make the entire Taft-Hartley Law suspect in the eyes of the American people.

If one such rotten apple as Section 304 could be inserted in the Taft-Hartley barrel, might it not be time to see whether the rest of the apples—and especially those concealed in the bottom of the barrel—don't smell just as bad as the late, unlamented 304?

Withdraw the Oleo Taxes

The Republican-controlled House Agriculture Committee, in pigeonholing 18 bills submitted at this session of Congress to reduce special taxes and license fees on oleomargarine, took action that has been correctly called a victory for the butter lobby. As every

housewife knows, the price of butter once again shot up substantially following the Committee's action.

Following its irresponsible action, the Committee voted to set up a special subcommittee "to study the margarine problem." Presumably the Committee had not itself been studying the problem in the extensive hearings it held. Did not the massive amount of evidence introduced at the hearings clearly show that the taxes and license fees on oleo were an outrageous and intolerable burden on the working man?

One Congressman, who has carried on the fight against the 62-year-old butter-protecting laws, said: "The Committee has killed the bills and it is now proposed to soften the impact and quiet nation-wide resentment by setting up this subcommittee to confer with the big interests."

But the only real way that the House Agriculture Committee can soften nation-wide resentment is for it to remove the bills from their pigeonhole and let them be voted on by the House—now.

Food for '48

News from the chief food-producing countries of the world is favorable for bigger food supplies for the earth's hungry in '48.

As this issue appears the Department of Agriculture will be making forecasts for the United States supply of food, particularly wheat and livestock. In the meantime reports from other food areas point to good harvests and in some cases even bumper crops.

Australia is expected to have the largest wheat crop in her history while the yield in the Argentine, another major wheat producer will be bigger than average.

Russia is expected to have large grain crops and the rice crop in the Far East is approaching 96 per cent of pre-war yield.

All of this news is good, but we are cautioned to remember that there are still parts of the world designated as "deficit areas," which are sections in which insufficient food is being raised to provide for the population. Thus these areas become food importers and draw from the surplus supplies of other sections of the world.

Food is probably at the top of the list of international problems, for without adequate food supplies there can be no real peace. Hunger is the hand-

maiden of war and we are seeing throughout the world evidence of war's destruction of food areas, transportation systems and other major adjuncts to food supplies.

In the United States the housewife is not disturbed about the lack of supplies. She is bothered because too many foods are out of reach of her pocketbook. Whether or not there will be any modification of the food price situation still remains to be seen. There may still be violent fluctuations and everyone hopes these changes will bring food prices down, for lowering prices means that the purchasing power of the wage earner can go further toward providing the bread winner and his family with more of the necessities and comforts of life.

Control of Atomic Energy

Last year a bitter fight was raging over the confirmation of David Lilienthal for the chairmanship of the Atomic Energy Commission. On this fight and that involved in the confirmation of the commissioners, depended the objective of the President for civilian control of atomic energy.

A year has passed now and we still have civilian control instead of military control. While efforts are still being made to effect gains on the part of the military, all the evidence which impartial observers evaluate points to satisfactory reign of control under civilian auspices.

The necessary military liaison functions have been carried out quite satisfactorily and the Commission has made great progress in the steps toward utilizing atomic energy for peacetime uses.

In a representative democracy such as ours it is always better to have control of the agencies of government, excepting the armed forces themselves, in the hands of civilians. We believe the choice of commissioners has been good and that the work of the commission to date has been commendable. The task of harnessing the atom is in capable hands. Let us look forward to further progress in the peacetime uses of nuclear energy.

A Job for Free Labor

Events in the modern world point out dramatically that we do not live alone, that what goes on in other parts of the world affects our lives in North America. It is a truism to say that the world is interdependent, but it must be at times that many in the labor movement do not always realize this fact.

We must remember that the welfare of labor is not divisible, that labor which is beaten down in other parts of the world will suffer results which will affect labor in the free countries. Labor in free countries, in addition to the decent and humanitarian reason for assistance should realize their obligations to organized labor and support free trade union efforts.

A Stunt That Backfired

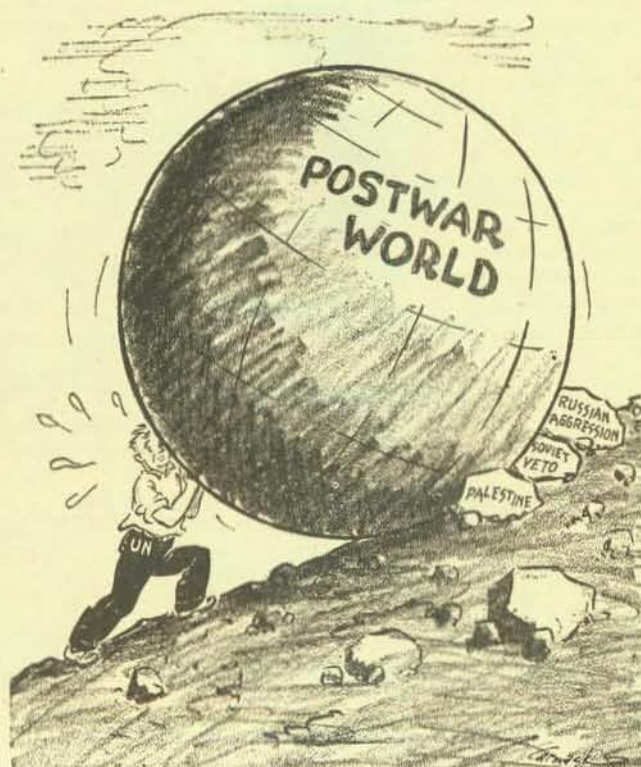
No one can deny that the fertile propagandists of the American Medical Association lack ideas when it comes to opposing any system of national health insurance. If their ideas were inspired by anything but naked self-interest—if they showed, only occasionally, that they had any sympathy for or understanding of the problems of the common man—a considerable part of the public would be willing to give them an attentive ear.

Why they cannot hope to get an attentive ear is explained, perhaps, in the mentalities of their propaganda sowers, most of whom sit on the A. M. A.'s lobbying branch known as the National Physicians' Committee.

This committee recently dreamed up a propaganda stunt that in retrospect it must wish would have died a-borning. It offered \$3,000 in prizes to newspaper cartoonists for the best cartoons published in their own papers lampooning health insurance. The pay-off came in a manner that the A. M. A. had not anticipated, for *Editor and Publisher*, the influential trade organ of the newspaper business, denounced the scheme as intended to bribe the press and turn cartoonists into agents of propaganda. Individual newspapers also excoriated the plan.

Not until the A. M. A. shows some concern for the general welfare and gets away from the lower forms of press agency and propaganda claptrap will it become an association deserving of respect. Physicians, heal thyselfes.

When a Fellow Needs a Lot of Friends



Carmack in *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Questions and Answers

Q. What publication would you refer to if you wanted to find definitions not contained in the 1947 Code?

A. A handbook on electrical engineering and construction, such as, "Standard Handbook for Electrical Engineers," by A. E. Knowlton. Also, you may find extra information in your own municipal electrical code book.

Q. May the non-metallic sheathed cable wiring method be employed for quonset huts and other sheet metal buildings?

A. Yes.

Q. A 3-wire circuit is run to a laundry outlet as required by subparagraph b of section 2115 of the 1947 edition of the NEC. Then a 2-wire tap is carried on from that point to supply ceiling light outlets and/or receptacles in the laundry or other part of the basement. Does the installation described violate the limitation "such circuit shall have no other outlets?"

A. Other receptacles supplied by this circuit shall be only "for the small appliances load in kitchen, pantry, dining room, and breakfast room." In other words, the circuit should not supply a lighting load.

Q. In view of paragraph 2351-b of the 1947 edition of the National Electrical Code recognizing the disconnecting means (in multiple occupancy buildings) of not more than 6 switches or circuit breakers supplied by a service, and paragraph 2301-b recognizing two or more sets of service entrance conductors from one service drop, is the limitation of 6 switches or circuit breakers per set of service conductors or per building?

A. The conductors entering a multiple occupancy not having a common readily accessible space, as permitted by paragraph b of section 2301, are a "set of service conductors" as referred to in the first paragraph of section 2351, and the limitation of 6 switches or circuit breakers applies to a set of service conductors and not to the building. If the multi-occupancy building has a common readily accessible space the limitation applies to the building.

Q. Are the switches referred to in sections 2351-a and 2351-b a specific type such as the conventional enclosed switch containing an externally operated switch and fuses (suitable for use as service equipment) or can they be merely unfused switches?

A. Note the last sentence of paragraph a of section 2351: "The disconnecting means shall be of a type approved for service equipment and for prevailing conditions."

Q. What is the minimum insulation resistance required on a No. 14 or No. 12 A.W.G. branch circuit to which lampholders, receptacles and fixtures are connected.

A. 1,000,000 ohms. Section 1119 of the 1947 National Electrical Code will give the insulation resistance for all conductors.

Q. Under what circumstances must the minimum unit loads for conductors, as stated in Section 2116 of the N.E.C., be increased by 25 per cent?

A. The conductors supplying a motor load shall be increased by 25 per cent above the full load current carrying capacity. If one feeder supplies power to two or more motors, the size of the conductors shall not be

less than 125 per cent of the full-load current rating of the largest motor, plus the sum of the full-load current rating of the other motors. (Section 4314 and 4316 of N.E.C.)

Q. What are the voltage limitations for an uninsulated neutral which is used in a service entrance cable?

A. Not more than 208 volts to ground. (Section 2303-a of N.E.C.)

Q. When can 125-volt plug fuses and fuseholders be used on 220-volt systems?

A. When a plug fuse is used in each ungrounded conductor and the current carrying capacity does not require more than 30 amperes.

Q. What types of connections to terminals does the code approve for attaching service conductors to the disconnecting means and what type does it not approve?

A. Solderless pressure connectors or clamps and it does not allow a solder type connector. (Section 2358 of N.E.C.)

Q. At what point would you ground an interior wiring system such as an isolated plant, required to be ground, which is not connected to an exterior secondary distribution system?

A. It should be grounded to the supply side of the neutral bar of the main line switch for alternating current. Even if the system is connected to an exterior system the meter service switch must be grounded and preferably to the incoming water line if there is one. If more than one service, each service must be likewise grounded. (Section 2523 of the N.E.C.)

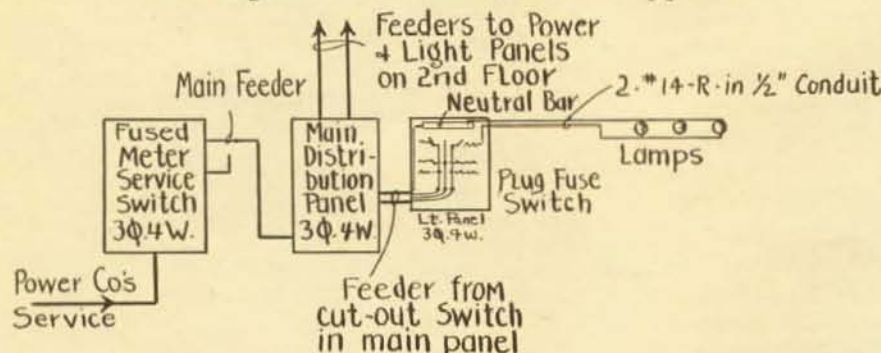
Q. Is it the intent of section 2371 of the 1947 edition of the National Electrical Code, in a multiple occupancy supplied by a single service drop, and a single set of service entrance conductors, to permit up to 6 switches, each switch having 6 sets of fuses and each switch having its own main disconnect in the same enclosure but no main fuses, and no main switch and/or fuse ahead of the 6 switches?

A. This question is answered by Interpretation No. 141, which reads as follows:

(Limit of service disconnecting means, section 2351 and 2371)

Q. Under sections 2351 and 2371 of the 1937 edition of the National Electrical Code, is it permissible to install

Showing How Branch Circuit is Supplied



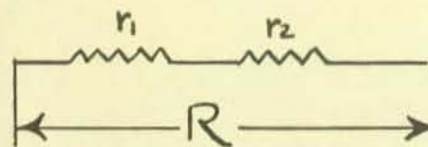
A reader asked how to supply and protect a branch circuit. Answer above.

six sets of circuit breakers, each set consisting of six circuit breakers in a separate enclosure; or six sets of fused switches, each set consisting of six fused switches in a separate enclosure, without a main line disconnecting means.

A. No.

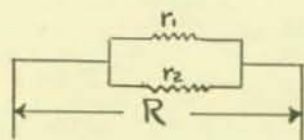
Q. How do you compute the total resistance of two resistances in a line that are connected in series? Also when the two resistances are connected in parallel?

A. For two resistances in series you simply add the two together. Example:



$$R = r_1 + r_2$$

For two resistances in parallel:
Example:



$$R = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2}} = \frac{r_1 r_2}{r_1 + r_2}$$

Q. In complying with the requirements of section 2371 of the 1947 edition of the National Electrical Code, how many of the switches described in Question 1 could be installed on a single set of service entrance conductors without installing a main switch and/or fuses?

A. Six switches.

Q. With reference to section 2371-a-4 (3), what constitutes a separate subdivision of the service?

A. A service switch and its accompanying fuses or a service circuit breaker constitutes a separate subdivision of the service.

Q. Is it intended that the reduction in allowable current-carrying capacity of each conductor, that is given in Note 4 following Tables 1 and 2 of the 1947 edition of the National Electrical Code, be applied to the conductors in wireways and in auxiliary gutters that are installed otherwise in full conformity with sections 3624 and 3745, respectively?

A. No.

Q. May the cord from a thermostat, series-connected at the convenience outlet plug in the supply cord to a portable heater be one of the cords

listed for portable heaters in Table 31 of the 1947 edition of the National Electrical Code?

A. Yes.

Section 4150. Fixture Raceways. Interpretation No. 297. Issued July 17, 1947.

Q. May an installation of fluorescent fixtures approved for end-to-end assembly be supplied by a multi-wire branch circuit?

A. Yes.

Q. May the ungrounded conductors of a multi-wire branch circuit (supplying fluorescent fixtures as in question 1) have individual overcurrent protection and control?

A. Yes.

Q. A current of 40 amperes is desired at 24 volts. 120 volts is all that is available, so a transformer is used. What current flows in the primary of the transformer when the full 40 amps is being drawn by the load?

A. If the small internal losses of the transformer are not taken into consideration the primary current $I_p = \frac{I_s \times V_s}{V_p} = \frac{40 \times 24}{120} = 8$ amps.

Q. If you run a certain size cable for one electric stove, would you have to run a cable ten times that size in order to feed ten electric stoves? Explain.

A. No. Demand factors are allowed proportional to the number of stoves. Table 29, Chapter 10, of the N.E.C. gives these demand factors, depending upon the ratings of the stoves. Likewise, the examples in the back of the code book show how the calculations are made for the various systems.

Q. A customer is operating a 300-watt heater and receives a bill for \$2.70 at six (6) cents a kilowatt-hour. For how many hours was the heater operating?

A.

$$\frac{\$2.70}{\$0.06} = 45 \text{ KWHs} \therefore \frac{45 \text{ KWHs}}{.3 \text{ KW}} = 150 \text{ hours.}$$

Q. How do you know what size pull-box to place in a long run in order to meet the code requirements and where is it found in the National Electrical Code?

A. Article 370, section 3708 of N.E.C. states:

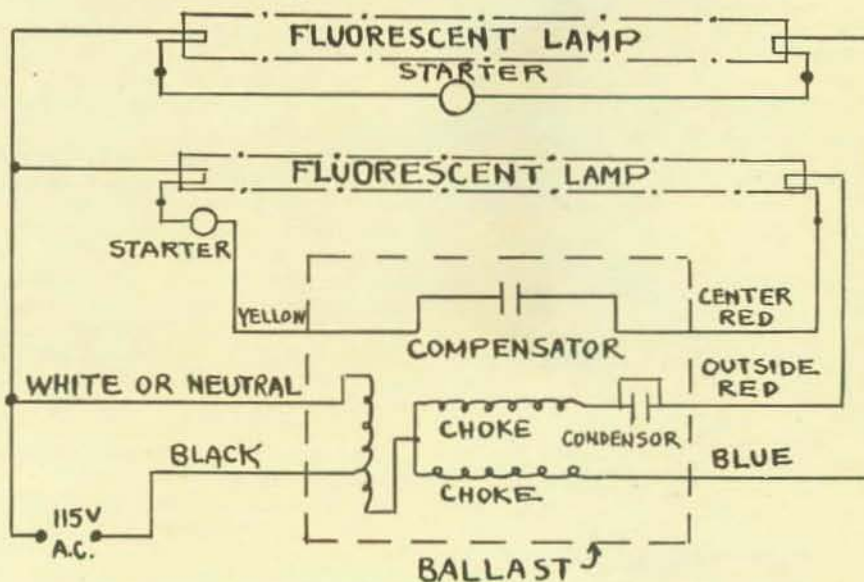
1. In straight pulls the length of the box shall be not less than eight times the trade diameter of the largest raceway.

2. Where angle or U pulls are made, the distance between each raceway entry inside the box and the opposite wall of the box shall not be less than 6 times the trade diameter of the raceway. This distance shall be increased for additional entries by the amount of the sum of the diameters of all other raceway entries.

Q. If you were to install a switch near a door, using armored cable in a frame house which was being built, what measurements would you need before roughing in?

A. You would need the height of the switch above the finished floor (generally four feet) the size of the door; the width of the wood trim; and the most important thing is to place the switch on the opposite side to that on which the door is hinged.

Connecting a Fluorescent Fixture



Question was how to connect one 2/40-watt fluorescent fixture to a 115-volt, 60-cycle circuit. Diagram gives answer.

With the Ladies



How Can We Help?

HOW CAN we help? Our subject this month is prompted by a letter from one of our Auxiliaries, L. U. No. 465, San Diego, Calif., which appears on the opposite page. Mrs. Bartlett writes us, "You asked for suggestions for the Woman's Work page, and we were wondering if you could give us things pertaining to unionism and ways in which we can help." Thank you Mrs. Bartlett for sending in your suggestion and we'll do our best to tell how we can all help.

Through the Auxiliary

First off, you've helped already by forming an active Ladies' Auxiliary. By so doing you have let your husbands and fathers and brothers and sons know that you stand behind them in the union movement, that you believe in unionism and what it stands for—you have given not only tacit but active support to union labor and thus have made a valuable contribution to it.

Now through those same Auxiliaries you can help even more. Why not organize a study club to learn more about the labor movement, labor laws, the closed shop and other subjects which play a prominent part on the union front? You might plan to have a reading club with a discussion of the books or pamphlets covered at your regular meetings. You might invite speakers to address your gatherings—people who know the union field pretty well and who would

be only too glad to pass their information on to you.

You can help too by reading *THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*—not just our pages but the other articles as well. They are written to inform and to keep our people up to date. They warn of dangers to our union freedom by way of dangerous legislation. From time to time an article of historical interest is included to tell how far and by what means we have reached the position we now occupy. Reading these articles will prove not only informative but will give material for talking points with your husbands and other union members of your family. And this brings us to our next point in "how you can help."

Be Interested

You can help a great deal by taking an interest in your husband's union affairs, by maintaining a sympathetic attitude toward union problems. You should know why the union means so much to him—understand that alone he is powerless to better his station in life and conditions of living but united with thousands of other workers, he becomes a powerful force, strong enough to cope with the monopolistic deities who would crush him if they could. Become acquainted with these problems of which your husband talks. Know why it is important to have a closed shop. Know why it is important to defeat the Taft-Hartley Law.

We in the electrical industry are blessed by a dearth of strikes among our members. In general we have very good relations with our employers especially in the construction field and our Council on Industrial Relations has been so successful in the past quarter of a century that it has earned for the I. B. E. W. and N. E. C. A. the title, "strikeless industry." However, our fellow unionists in other trades have not always had as favorable relations with their employers as those we have enjoyed and from time to time in some branches of our own industry, our members have had to take strong measures to maintain themselves as free and independent workers earning a living wage. On these occasions you must be under-

standing and loyal—and when other workers in other union industries go out on strike, do not take the attitude that so many persons do—of annoyance because of the personal inconvenience caused by shortages occasioned by the strike. Try to understand the "why" behind it—and know that these men are striking to have and to hold the gains that they and their fathers and their fathers' fathers before them, worked and sacrificed to obtain.

I'd like to quote for you here a little story from the life of Samuel Gompers, "Seventy Years of Life and Labor"—an incident which Mr. Gompers tells us about his own wife.

"My family helped in every way possible. Part of the time they were hungry and without the necessities of life. Never once did my wife falter. Blacklisted, I desperately sought employment, going home at night where my brave wife prepared soup out of water, salt, pepper, and flour. One night when there was no food in the house and our little girl was very ill I returned home to find a fellow-worker, Jack Polak, had called and offered my wife \$30 a week for three months if she would persuade me to give up the union and return to work. I turned to my wife and said, 'Well, what did you tell him?' My wife, indignant at the question answered: 'What do you suppose I said to him with one child dying and another coming? Of course I took the money.'

(Continued on page 39)





Our Auxiliaries



This month we have three fine letters from three of our Auxiliaries. We are glad to have them and wish more of you would write us of your activities. We were particularly glad to have the suggestion for our woman's page from the Auxiliary of L. U. No. 465. This is your section of the magazine, ladies, and we want you to have the subjects you are interested in on these pages—so let us hear from you and we'll try to oblige.

If there are any women who read this page who do not belong to an Auxiliary but would like to form one, we will be happy to send information and a sample Constitution and By-Laws.

L. U. No. 465. San Diego, Calif.

EDITOR:

We enjoy reading the letters of our sister Auxiliaries and hearing what they are doing and thought they might be interested to hear of our activities. To bring them up to date:

At our election in December the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. B. Laing; vice president, Mrs. Richard Gross; recording secretary, Mrs. H. E. Carter; and financial secretary, Mrs. Carl Casey.

We have two meetings a month, one, a night meeting to enable those to attend who work during the day. At our day meeting we have a pot-luck luncheon at noon, followed by a business meeting and general discussion.

The fourth Saturday night of each month is party night with us. This is for all members of the local and their wives. This month we are going to have a barn dance. These parties are proving very successful. Everyone has such a good time and it is the means of getting us better acquainted and also of increasing our auxiliary membership.

At our December party everyone took gifts of children's toys which were distributed to the children in the orthopedic and tubercular wards of the County Hospital.

Our project this month is the collecting of clothing and food for the DiGorgio strikers.

You asked for suggestions for the Woman's Work page. We were wondering if you could give us things pertaining to unionism and ways in which we can help.

BESSIE BARTLETT.

L. U. No. 584. Tulsa, Okla.

EDITOR:

Greetings from the Ladies' Auxiliary of Electrical Workers' Local Union No. 584. Following is an outline of our activities:

We were organized with permanent officers in June, 1946. Our first officers were: President, Mrs. George Shaul; vice president, Mrs. T. E. Lively; secretary, Mrs. O. R. Williams; and treasurer, Mrs. E. S. Goss. Three months later we took part in the Labor Day parade by decorating an automobile with the colors of the I. B. E. W. banner, marking it with a facsimile of the emblem of the Electrical Workers, artistically drawn on white cardboard by the young son of one of our members, Mrs. Frank Cougler, and driving it in the parade behind the marching members of No. 584.

Our next project was a small dance which we gave in order to buy uniforms for our bowling team. The affair was a success, and the committee purchased becoming uniforms consisting of yellow T-shirts and brown jumpers, with the name of our Auxiliary embroidered on the back. The Auxiliary sponsors the team to the extent of buying the uniforms and paying the sanction fee for each player. We feel that this helps in public relations.

At our December meeting of that year, we held a Christmas party and gift exchange. Each member also brought a package or can of food which was placed in a decorated bushel basket for a needy family known to one of our members. Money was taken from our treasury to buy meat, toys and clothing for the family when it was time to deliver the basket.

Our next social affair was a fried chicken dinner to which we invited our husbands and children. Movies were shown after dinner and the evening was declared a success in every way.

Election of officers was held in June, 1947. Mrs. O. R. Williams became president, Mrs. J. J. Cloud vice president, and Mrs. T. E. Lively treasurer. Wilda Emory was elected secretary, but resigned after serving only a few weeks, and Mrs. C. A. Montgomery was elected to succeed her.

A vigorous campaign for new members was launched with the new vice

president at the head of the membership committee. A calling committee was organized to acquaint prospective members with our aims and purposes. It was decided to have a covered-dish luncheon on the first Tuesday of each month at the home of some member. Mrs. Cloud was the hostess for the first of these luncheons on October 7. Mrs. Williams, as co-hostess, brought her "Sweet Adeline" quartet, the "Sooner Crooners" who entertained the Auxiliary with several songs in close harmony.

At our October business meeting we drew names for secret pals. The ladies are really having a lot of fun out of this arrangement. Many lovely presents were reported received at Christmas and also at odd times from secret pals. Identities are to be revealed at a party to be held next October.

Mrs. R. W. Dixon was hostess for the November luncheon. Your correspondent was not able to be present at this gathering, but I am told that a very enjoyable time was had by all. The Christmas party and gift exchange was held at the home of Mrs. L. D. Friedley, a brand new member. We gathered around the piano after lunch and sang Christmas carols in the traditional manner. The decorations for Mrs. Friedley's party were made by her 12-year old daughter, Patty. These elicited many expressions of admiration.

On December 11, we held a rummage sale, clearing a neat sum for our treasury. The January, February, and March luncheons were held at the homes of Mrs. John Schwarz, Mrs. Gene Stewart, and Mrs. R. O. Faucett, respectively. The co-hostess prepares the games or other entertainment, and we always have a good time.

Our business meetings are held at the Electrical Workers' Hall on the second Tuesday of each month. Each member is urged, of course, to buy union label goods and to support the cause of labor whenever the opportunity presents itself. Right now we are helping the Tulsa Trades Council in its effort to get every union member and his family registered to vote. We are earnestly trying to learn more about the labor movement and what our part in it should be.

New members are being received at the rate of two to four a month, which is not spectacular, but rather grati-

(Continued on page 39)

Very Probably

He gazed admiringly at the beautiful but extremely revealing dress of the leading chorine in a rather risqué show.

"Who made her dress?" he asked his companion.

"I'm not sure, but I think it was the police."

Slightly Handicapped

"Now we know that the earth is round," said the schoolmaster. "Tell me, Thomas, would it be possible for you to walk around the earth?"

"No, sir," replied Thomas.

"And why not?"

"'Cause," was the unexpected reply, "I twisted my ankle playing football."

How Wars Start

Wife: "What is the difference, George, between a sigh, an auto, and a donkey?"

Hubby: "I give up."

Wife: "A sigh is 'Oh, dear,' and an auto is too dear."

Hubby: "What's a donkey?"

Wife: "You, dear!"

Emergency Brake

It was moonlight, and he had parked the car along the side of the road and begun to go into his clutch act. Said the girl:

"There's just one thing I want to tell you before you go any further."

"What's that?" asked the eager Romeo.

"Don't go any further," replied the girl.

Who Wouldn't?

The woman rushed into the marriage license bureau, clutching in her hand the familiar document.

"Did you—or did you not—issue this license—yesterday—for marryin' me—to Jefferson Driggs?"

The registrar admitted that he had indeed issued the document.

"Well!" blazed the woman, "what are you going to do about it? He's escaped!"

And Check the Brains

Barber (looking at the young sheik's sleek hair): "Do you want it cut, or shall I just change the oil?"

She Got It Cheaper

A Chicago actress entered a lawyer's office and said: "I want a divorce."

"Certainly," said the lawyer. "For \$500 I will start proceedings."

"Nothing doing," retorted the actress. "I can have him shot for \$10."

Novel System

"My, what beautiful hands you've got! Tell me, after you cut your nails, do you file them?" asked a chorus girl.

"Oh, no," replied her typist friend, "I throw them away."

Slightly Handicapped

"Now we know that the earth is round," said the schoolmaster. "Tell me, Thomas, would it be possible for you to walk around the earth?"

"No, sir," replied Thomas.

"And why not?"

"'Cause," was the unexpected reply, "I twisted my ankle playing football."



Could We Forget So Soon?

Could we forget so soon

The scores of acres of blood-soaked soil,
Intended by God as fertile ground?

The widespread destruction and wasted
toil,

The lifeless bodies, piled mound upon
mound?

The crippled and maimed, cruelly deprived
Of useful limbs in lives at prime?

The orphaned and widowed, who barely
survived

The greatest catastrophe in mankind's
time?

Could we forget so soon

The power-made monsters' ominous aim
To bring about democracy's fall?

The tyrants who kindled hatred's flame
To a furious inferno, engulfing all?

Could man forget so soon, again and again

Repeat the mistakes of a painful past?

When making amends should be his aim
and then

A pledge to make that war his last!

A Bit o' Luck,

ABE GLICK, L. U. No. 3.

Believe it or not. Page Ripley.

Maiden Reverie

A 13-year-old girl was sent with a dollar to buy meat. On the way she bought a banana from her own funds. She peeled the banana, dropped the dollar bill in the gutter, and walked on, meditatively eating banana. She bought the meat, walked over to the cashier's desk, and laid down the banana skin! With a startled yelp, she dashed from the store (with the meat and the banana skin) hurried back to where the dollar still reposed in the gutter, and went back and paid for the meat.

ARNOLD FOX, I. O.

A Union Man

To be sincere, we must believe,
What heart and soul and mind conceive,
From barefoot boy, through years of gray,
These lingering thoughts live day by day.
You believe they are right, they've proved
their worth

And we champion their cause when gone
from earth

And when we're gone, a whispering wave
Of vibrating ether from the grave
Will echo forth and carry on,

Our lifetime plea for unison,

For comradeship, the tie that guards

The harmony of just rewards.

I cannot think these thoughts are vain

Or personal, for selfish gain,

But revelation, justice brings

To ones who wish for better things.

My vision scans the broadened scope

Of thoughts above and gives me hope.

And that is why I'm satisfied

And appreciate with trust and pride

That ceaseless effort that began

In the heart and soul of a UNION MAN.

J. E. SMITH, L. U. No. 317.

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee"

They called me a hero. Yes they did,
But I was only a frightened kid,

I stormed the beach,

With my mother's prayer,

Greed and hatred put me there,

The price of freedom is so high,

And a kid with a dream,

Never reasons why,

He volunteers to do or die.

They called me a hero. Yes they did.

The kid who was still too young to shave,

Soon learned mid blood, and sweat and

tears,

That paths of glory,

Lead but to the grave,

And each battle lasts a thousand years.

They called me a hero. Yes they did,

"Whatever became of that nice young
kid?"

Can you see me in Old Glory,

That looks at God all day,

Or the tiny little fellow,

Who toddles out to play,

Have you looked for me,

Among the tears,

In a Gold Star Mother's eyes,

Or the sweet young thing,

Who waits in vain,

Or hope that never dies,

If you search the weary faces,

Through the corridors of pain,

You'll find me in each beating heart,

Where faith will bloom again.

They called me a hero. Yes they did,

And I was a brave and fearless kid,

With the blind and noble spirit of youth,

I fought and I bled,

And I died for the truth.

After the battle, after the kill;

I turned to my peacetime job,

With a will,

No time to weep. No time to cry,

No time to waste,

Nor reason why.

Yankee Doodle, keep it up,

Yankee Doodle Dandy,

Stand up for your Bill of Rights,

And have your squadron handy.

—THE GADABOUT.

HARRIETTE WOLF.

L. U. No. 1031.



A RECENT development in the new but rapidly advancing electronic art of printing circuits, under extensive investigation at the National Bureau of Standards, is a vest-pocket-size radio transmitter with self-contained power supply and telescoping antenna. Employing some of the latest miniaturization and printed circuit techniques, the transmitter, whose actual dimensions are $5\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3'' \times \frac{7}{8}''$, was designed for speech transmission on a crystal-controlled frequency of 6575 kilocycles per second. Such units, constructed at the Bureau experimentally, have been limited intentionally to short range operation—generally less than 200 feet—and appear to have many practical applications where communication over short distances is desired.

One of these subminiature radio transmitters was presented to President Truman for a Christmas present from the Bureau of Standards. It fits in a vest pocket and is exactly the same transmitter as is illustrated and explained here.

This is not by any means the smallest practicable transmitter

developed with the aid of subminiature tubes and printed circuits. The "wrist radio" of Dick Tracy, the comic-strip detective, is a reality at the Bureau of Standards and is complete except for the batteries, which can be connected by wires led up the wearer's sleeve alongside the antenna. A completely integrated transmitter, batteries and all, has been produced to fit inside a package of cigarettes.

Brunetti's Brainchild

Much of this work has been the brainchild of Dr. Clelio Brunetti, chief of Engineering Electronic Section of the Bureau of Standards, in the development of miniature tubes and printed circuits. These were the necessities for the proximity fuze developed during the war which has been called "the second-greatest invention of the war"; the atomic bomb, of course, being the first. The proximity fuze was a tiny limited-range transceiver housed in the nose of an anti-aircraft shell and powered by a fan-driven generator. It sent out waves which, when reflected back by a nearby aircraft, were received and detonated.

Dr. Brunetti, only 37 years old, a graduate of the University of Minnesota (Electrical Engineering), was given the Grand Award by *Materials and Methods* magazine in October, 1947, because of his most-outstanding contributions to the field of engineering materials. He holds patents on his inventions of printed circuits, particularly as applicable to those applied on non-planar surfaces. In 1941 he was selected as the nation's outstanding young electrical engineer by Eta Kappa Nu, national honorary electrical engineering association.

Essential Components

The functional components of the vest-pocket transmitter, consist of a crystal oscillator, employing a CK569AX operated as a triode driving a pentode amplifier (also a CK569AX) at the crystal frequency of 6575 kc. Amplitude modulation is accomplished by transformer coupling from the speech amplifier. A gain of approximately 1500 is realized in the speech amplifier by means of three resistance-capacitance coupled stages, employing two CK512AX pentodes and a CK506AX pentode. Used with the

speech amplifier, a miniature crystal microphone similar to the type found in standard hearing aids provides sufficient sensitivity to pick up normal room conversation without speaking directly into the microphone. Best reproduction is obtained when speaking in conversational tones about five inches from the microphone

Printed Both Sides

The speech amplifier was printed on both sides of a $\frac{3}{32}''$ steatite plate $1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$. These printed units are now of standard manufacture. The oscillator and modulated R. F. amplifier were wired in conventional fashion using the latest subminiature components. The schematic diagram shows the complete electrical circuit. Power to operate the transmitter is obtained from a 30-volt dry battery and one of the new 1.4-volt mercuric oxide cells, both of which are now standard commercial items. One-third of the volume of the entire transmitter is occupied by the battery power supply.

The antenna which telescopes within the case can be extended 15 inches. A two-position switch in the filament circuit is located on the edge of the unit for convenient thumb operation. Batteries are conveniently replaced by sliding them out the metal end of the case. With new batteries, the total "B" current drain is approximately 2.1 ma. Standard 30-volt hearing aid batteries yield about 12 hours of con-



—Ransdell Photo.

THE VEST-POCKET transmitter, duplicate of one given President Truman. Transparent covering makes part of components visible. Man's hand shows comparative size. Telescoping antenna extends 15 inches open, closes to fit flush with case.



—Ransdell Photo.

DR. CLELIO BRUNETTI, developer of the printed circuit, holds a complete operating transmitter which fits inside a package of cigarettes. The plaque in the background is an award made him for his contributions to the field of electrical engineering, judged "nation's most outstanding."

tinuous service. Since the filament current of 150 ma for five vacuum tubes places a heavy load on the mercuric oxide cell, useful "A" battery life is limited to two hours continuous operation with the types of batteries now available.

The R. F. output of the transmitter is set at 4 milliwatts, to provide reliable operation at distances up to 200 feet from a standard shortwave receiver. This performance is obtained with the batteries operating at 80 per cent of their nominal rated voltages. Greater distances of transmission may be obtained by increasing the "B" voltage.

Public Address Work

In laboratory tests, effective signals were maintained from the first to the third floor of a building of modern construction. By adjusting the receiver volume control to avoid acoustic feedback, the transmitter may be operated in the same room with the receiver, as might be desired in public address work. For such close operation, it is sometimes necessary to reduce the antenna length to only a few inches to avoid overloading the i-f stages in the receiver.

The principal components used in the transmitter are:

- 2—CK569AX Pentodes
- 2—CK512AX Pentodes
- 1—CK506AX Pentode
- 1—3-stage audio amplifier
- 1—Modulation transformer (1:1 ratio)

- 1—6575 kc crystal and holder
- 1—Miniature switch
- 1—Telescoping antenna
- 1—Crystal microphone
- 1—30-volt hearing aid battery
- 1—1.25-volt mercuric oxide battery

In response to the demand for technical information on printing electronic circuits the Bureau of Standards has just published the first comprehensive treatment of this subject entitled "Printed Circuit Techniques," by Dr. Brunetti and Dr. R. W. Curtis. The booklet consists of 10 chapters totalling 43 large, two-column pages and is adequately illustrated with 21 halftones, 18 line cuts and 5 tables. NBS Circular 468, "Printed Circuit Techniques," is now available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 25 cents per copy.

Printed Amplifiers

The methods of applying wiring and circuit components directly to an insulated surface, thus combining ruggedness with a high degree of miniaturization, are presented under the topics Painting, Spraying, Chemical Deposition, Vacuum Processes, Die-Stamping, and Dusting. Performance and application details as well as precautions and limitations are discussed. Many applications and examples are given, including printed amplifiers, transmitters, receivers, hearing aid sub-assemblies, plug-in units, and electronic accessories. A

section on comparative performance of printed circuit elements is provided, while a bibliography covering processes, patents, applications, and other relevant matters is included as a supplement.

By means of the printing process the conventional electronic circuit—characterized by a maze of wires, resistors, inductors, and condensers—is replaced by a compact circuit printed on a small flat plate, eliminating much of the third dimension and making it simple to check and repair. Since the war the art has advanced to the point that complete circuits may now be printed not only on flat surfaces, but on cylinders surrounding a radio tube or on the tube envelope itself.

Production Simplified

The new techniques simplify production methods and offer cheaper, stronger, more compact, and more uniform electronic equipment, thus decreasing time and cost in assembly and inspection, as well as reducing purchasing and stocking problems. Specific applications lie in the fields of electronic control circuits, electronic instruments, standard radio and television sets, pocket radios, personal radio telephones, miniature hearing aids, and meteorological instruments.

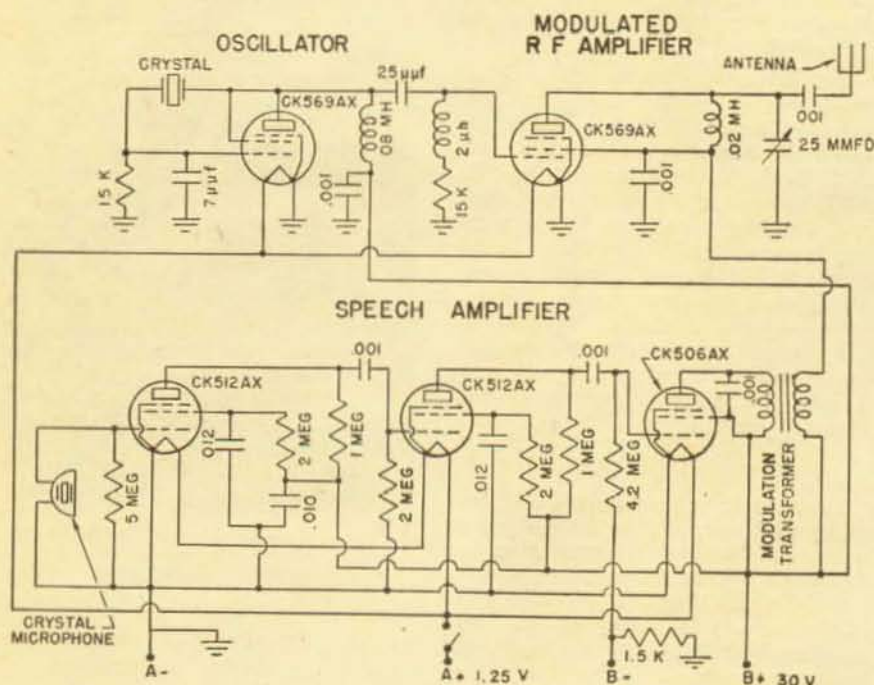
Big Differences in Street Light Rates

A wide variation in rates for electric street lighting service in U. S. cities of 50,000 population and more is noted in a report issued by the Federal Power Commission. For overhead street lighting systems, the charges range from \$8.55 to \$24.60 annually for the 1,000 lumens lamp and from \$21.50 to \$90 a year for the 10,000 lumens lamp. Schedules applicable to underground service show that charges range from \$20.64 to \$66.42 annually for 2,500 lumens and from \$41.50 to \$115 for 10,000 lumens.

In emphasizing that no attempt had been made to determine reasonableness of the various rates, the FPC noted that numerous factors "including the cost of electric service and differences in street lighting service supplied influence the level of unit cost and rates."

Yellow Lamp Repels Insects

A yellow-enameled lamp, developed to combat the summer insect nuisance in outdoor lighting, is available in 60 and 100-watt sizes. Tests have revealed, according to electrical manufacturing technicians, that a yellow lamp will attract fewer insects than a white one.



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM of the vest-pocket transmitter. All parts, including conductive paint, are on open market. R. F. output is limited to 4 milliwatts with a range of 200 feet. Additional range can be obtained by increasing the B voltage.

Alaska City Gets Power From Stern End of Ship



At its permanent berth on the beach at Anchorage, Alaska, the after end of the S.S. SACKETT'S HARBOR supplements the city's power system with a 5400-kw. marine turbine-electric plant.



Russell J. West (kneeling), chief engineer for the City of Anchorage, and Dale Aubuchon, chief electrician, test electrical equipment on the ship.

IT'S AN ill wind that blows nobody good.

When high winds and high seas in the north Pacific caused the S.S. Sackett's Harbor, a government tanker, to break in two, no one would have cared to predict the ship would thereafter serve any useful purpose. Today, however, the after section of the ship sits high and dry on the beach near Anchorage, Alaska, and her 5400-kw. marine turbine-electric power plant provides a valuable source of power to supplement the city's inadequate system. The fate of the forward section of the ship was different; it came to a watery grave after being sunk by naval gunfire.

Although the electrical characteristics of the turbine-electric plant fit well with the city's original electrical distribution system, several engineering problems had to be overcome before the stern half could furnish power. The ship could not be anchored in Anchorage inlet because of the swift water and tidal action. Also, the water in the inlet is full of glacial

silt and thus unfit for condenser cooling water.

A flat spot was dredged on the beach and the ship run aground at one of the high 33-foot tides. Once in position the cargo tanks, holding 3,000,000 gallons, were filled with fresh water, supplied by an eight-inch line from shore. Holes were cut in the bulkheads separating the tanks to permit circulation of the water. Twenty-inch pipes were connected from the main condenser to the tanks.

At high tide, the ship stands in 25 feet of sea water; at low tide, it is high and dry. Operation of the plant is independent of the sea water except at high tide when the outside water aids in cooling the fresh water in the cargo tanks, heated by accumulation from the main condenser. Operation of the power plant is little different from operation of the ship at sea.

Power supplied to the city's lines fits readily because of the plant's 3-phase, 60-cycle, 2300-volt, unity power factor rating. The turbine governor holds the frequency constant. A master clock is installed on the switchboard, necessitating only slight adjustments to the governor by the operator each hour to keep the electric clocks on the system on time. The voltage of the main generator is regulated by an amplidyne generator and regulator which holds very constant terminal voltage on the main generator. One of the two 525-kw. auxiliary turbine-generator sets supplied power for the ship's auxiliary electrical requirements and excitation.

AFL Fights Crippling Of TVA Project

WASHINGTON. — The American Federation of Labor charged that amendments proposed by Senator Kenneth McKellar to the Tennessee Valley Authority Act are so drastic in scope that they "imply the intention to cripple in order to destroy."

Walter J. Mason, national legislative representative for the AFL, defended the TVA before the Senate Public Works Committee and urged the rejection of the McKellar amendments to the basic legislation which created the vast flood control, conservation, and power project.

Senator McKellar, a bitter foe of the TVA, has waged a relentless drive year in and year out to hamstring and cripple the project.

Mason defended the structure of the TVA which is organized along regional lines for the purpose of promoting the development of an area comprising parts of several states. He said:

"The American Federation of Labor believes that the present Authority is admirably organized to carry out this purpose, which is social as well as national in scope."

I.B.E.W. Men at Work

The LINEMAN

This is the first in a series of articles dealing with the classifications within the jurisdiction of the I.B.E.W.

For its first article, the JOURNAL decided to do a "case history" on one typical lineman, thereby hoping to explain the trade and its problems to other classifications of the membership.

Representative of them is Edward W. Critzer, 32, a member of Local No. 699, Alexandria, Va., whom the JOURNAL selected for its first subject. In succeeding articles different approaches to describe the various I. B. E. W. classifications will be used.

WHAT are the qualities a man must have to make a good lineman?

Ed Critzer, who has been at the trade six years and is recognized by the boys in his crew as being a good one, pondered that question at some length before replying in his soft Virginia drawl that he didn't rightly know. Then, pressed again for some kind of an answer, he said: "Well, the mean guys and the ones hard to get along with make the best linemen. They've got to have some git-up-and-go to them."

"Savvy" is Important

No, said Critzer, a man didn't have to have much book learning to be a good lineman. It was principally a matter of savvy, he explained. You started as a groundman, watching the other guys in the crew at work, and if you had savvy and know-how you could pick up the trade fast. A man should never get cocky, though, or careless, for if you did you might find yourself lying on the ground,



knocked cold by 10,000 volts. Monthly safety meetings, held on company time, continually impress Ed Critzer and the other linemen of the importance of doing even the simple jobs cautiously.

In his six years at the trade, Critzer has seen only one bad accident and suffered only one minor one himself. He saw a lineman, burned by 4,000 volts, fall from a pole, strike the stanchions of a truck and finally alight, in a prone position, in a ditch of ice-cold water. The water revived him, but he suffered long and painfully from back injuries. Critzer's own

accident occurred when a heavy transformer bracket fell from the bed of a truck and broke one of his toes.

The territory over which Critzer works includes the rolling hills of Fairfax County and some adjacent areas. By many standards, it is not particularly "tough" territory for a lineman. The blizzards and tornadoes which strike in other parts of the country don't get to this lush soil along the banks of the Potomac River. Notwithstanding, Critzer gets his share of emergency night work. When the roads are slick with winter ice, autos

have a bad habit, Critzer says, of leaving the road and knocking down power poles. He doesn't remember how many jobs like that he's been called out on. Then, during the heavy spring rains, he gets his share of work on transformers that have "burned up."

Trademarks of the lineman are his climbing hooks and the beltful of tools swinging from his hips.

"At first," he says, "you don't know how you're going to stagger around for a day with all that gear. Then you get used to it." He's never figured the weight of all his paraphernalia, as he has ceased to be aware of it. But, at the end of the day, when he finally sheds all his excess poundage, Critzer admits that he feels as light as a bird.

"Safety First!"

The chief tasks that occupy a lineman are stringing wire, installing transformers, stringing series circuits for street lights, installing house services (bringing lines to residences), setting poles and installing cross-arms. Linemen, says Critzer, don't have to be experts at splicing, for the splices they are called on to make are relatively simple.

In addition to being continually impressed with the importance of safety first, the beginning lineman is taught to use many aids that serve to insulate him from the sudden death that flows between the poles he works on. Rubber still remains the great insulator. Critzer wears two types of gloves, one insulated for 10,000 volts, the other for 20,000 volts. One of the rituals that a lineman performs each time before donning a pair of gloves is to test them for leaks. Critzer does this by blowing air into a glove, folding the end over, then rolling and kneading the inflated glove over his knee. Other

rubber products that protect him from the hazards on the job include hoods or blankets for throwing over insulators and cut-outs, and lengths of hose that are fitted over the wires leading to insulators.

Thirteen in Family

Critzer doesn't do as much pole climbing as he used to. This isn't because he has any infirmities. At 32, he is a wiry, agile man of less than average height who moves around the job with a minimum of waste motion.

Critzer was born and raised on a farm near Charlottesville, Va., into a family that finally included 13 children. His father, 82, a former railroad brakeman, and his mother, who is 60, still live on a Virginia farm.

Never one for book larnin' but always full of git-up-and-go, Critzer withstood schooling through the seventh grade until he decided to "git." He worked on farms for a time and at the age of 14 lit out for Florida. At Orlando, he worked for 10 cents an hour in a factory that canned citrus juices. Not having seen much hard cash before that time, he considered this pretty good wages. Becoming homesick, he drifted back to Virginia and farm work. When he was 20, and still working as a farm laborer, earning \$50 a month, he met the girl he later married. His wife, Ethel Louise, has borne him two children, Gene, 11, and Shirley Ann, 10.

1939—A Good Year

In the late '30s, still a young man, Critzer left farm work because he "couldn't see any future in it" and was employed as a laborer by the Virginia State Highway Department. Then he went to work for an electrical contractor and found that he had some aptitude for the trade. Though he earned only \$18 a week that year, 1939, Critzer regards the period as the golden age so far as the general well-being and happiness of his family is concerned. His \$18 went farther in those days than does his present \$1.39 an hour. (As this was written, the local was negotiating for an 18 cents an hour increase, with the company offer-



... are regular audience to "actors" on pole.

ing five cents.) Critzer's take-home pay now averages about \$240 a month.

Critzer vs. Inflation

Critzer's personal battle with inflation has been a running fight over the past several months. "I'm just about breaking even now," he says, "and I refuse to go down." The only reason that he hasn't fought a losing battle with spiraling food costs is Critzer's two acres of ground on a rural route outside Alexandria, where he grows potatoes, beans, peas and carrots. His wife cans quantities of these every year.

Until last year, Critzer permitted himself the luxury of owning two saddle horses on which he and his family explored the beautiful Virginia countryside. When hay went to \$1.75 a bale, he found it too costly to feed the horses and sold them. His 1940 Buick he doesn't regard as a luxury because he needs a car to get him to and from work. The car is absolutely essential in Critzer's scheme of things.

Early in the fateful year, 1941, when he was still employed by the electrical contractor, Critzer applied for a job with the Virginia Electric Power Co. He wanted to get into line work immediately but since there were no openings in



Junior sidewalk superintendents..

that department at the time, he accepted a job as a truck driver, at 63 cents an hour. Not until a year passed did he get the opening he was seeking and don climbing hooks for the first time.

The War Years

Along about this time women began flocking into industry, among them, Ethel Louise, Critzer's wife. A sister of hers came down to watch over the children when she took employment at the naval torpedo plant, Alexandria. When Ethel Louise was laid off shortly after the war ended, she had gained a first-class machinist's rating, and once a Navy photographer came to her lathe to snap a picture of her with Mary Churchill, daughter of Britain's wartime prime minister, who was visiting the plant.

"Weaker" Sex

"Ethel was making more money than I was," says Critzer, a little shame-facedly. As for himself, he never had any compelling desire to go into a defense plant to make the "big dough." He was called up once before his draft board, but the company executed a deferment request and Critzer remained a 2-B (essential worker) throughout the war. "I didn't try to keep out of it, but I can't say that I wanted to go, either," he says.



Critzer (wearing hat) and the boys in his line gang take a 30-minute "break" to eat box lunches usually prepared the night before by their wives.

It took Critzer longer to reach his lineman status than is now customary. The company now runs a "training gang" and the time for completing this period depends on each man's individual savvy. A few have left the training gang after only two months and become qualified as linemen. Others have gone through the training period as many as three times before gaining lineman status.

The Critzer family had never been able to save any substantial amount of money until Ethel

Louise started working. In 1944, they made a \$750 down payment on the small \$3,000 house they now live in. It is built on two acres of ground on a rural route several miles out of Alexandria. When the family first moved in, it had no electric lights or running water. The company's poles have since been extended to the vicinity and Critzer has installed an electric pump to provide running water from his well. His house boasts a refrigerator, a washing machine and a radio, but it lacks a bath and a flush-toilet. In cold weather and hot, members of the family have to make the trek to the outdoor johnny, which looks just like those in any cartoon on the subject. Critzer's next major project for the house is to bring in modern, needed toilet and bath facilities. It's a major project because he plans to dig the cesspool himself, and also lay the bricks necessary to line it.

Family's Recreation

Once a week, usually on Saturday, Critzer bundles his family into the family car and drives into Alexandria to take in a movie. Critzer occasionally gets a desire to see a film that isn't a western, but the rest of the family quashes this inclination fast. They are con-

(Continued on page 22)



Critzer's home is small but comfortable. Mrs. Critzer, an expert sewer, makes many of clothes worn by Gene, 11 (back to camera) and Shirley Ann, 10, seated on sofa next to dad.

Inspectors on Electrical Team

Cooperation Is Held Vital To the Electrical Industry If It and the People Who Make It Up Are To Continue to Prosper, Declares Noted Authority

By ROBERT W. MCCHESENEY
President of N.E.C.A.

TO MY knowledge there is no industry through which runs such a strong thread of interdependence as the electrical industry.



Mr. McChesney

Its prosperity is to a very great extent in proportion to the degree of cooperation between those who comprise this great industry. When we speak of interdependence and cooperation within the electrical industry we are likely to think in terms of cooperation between the manufacturer, the wholesaler, the contractor, the mechanic and the utility. There is another important member of this team. That member is the inspector.

The cooperation of the inspector is most vital to the expansion of electrical use upon which the prosperity of all of us—you and I—depends. For you gentlemen are the guardians of the public interest insofar as electrical safety is concerned.

Inspector Is Umpire

As long as human beings comprise society and as long as human beings make up industry and commerce, there will be need of a policeman. That is true because no human being is perfect and in any given number there will be some who slip up. And there is

the matter of interpretation. There has to be an umpire. That umpire has the duty of seeing that the public gets at least a minimum standard of safety. He also has the duty of seeing that the rules of the game are fairly and honestly administered between those who participate.

You gentlemen are the umpire in this tremendous game of bringing electrical satisfaction to the American home, factory, store and school.

We look to you more as an umpire than a policeman because your duties are not merely cracking knuckles to keep folks in line. You have at interest the administration of your duty in such a way so as to bring the greatest benefit not only to the man who buys electrical use but to the industry that seeks to provide electrical satisfaction.

Whether umpire or policeman, it is essential that we of the electrical contracting industry recognize your profession as one of great importance. We propose to cooperate with you to the utmost in the efficient discharge of your duties.

Probably there are no other branches of the industry that come in such close touch, day by day, as do the contractor and the inspector. They comprise a member of a team that has a common goal; consumer protection and satisfaction. The contractor, because it is good business for him to give such. The inspector, because as a public servant it is his job to see that such is given. We too, more than anybody else in the electrical industry, are the contact points with the public. We have to work together. We have to do a good job.

Know the Problems

Working closely with you as we do, we have learned from our experience some of the problems and difficulties that beset the inspector. Yet your facility and reward for meeting these multiplying demands and responsibilities has not been increased in anything like a

proper proportion. We know that many an inspection bureau is understaffed and most all of you as well as your personnel are not adequately paid. These conditions combine to decrease your efficiency, and they invite practices which neither you nor I like.

It was with these conditions in mind that the National Electrical Contractors Association, meeting in 46th Annual Convention at San Francisco, in September, adopted unanimously a resolution having the objective of correcting these unsatisfactory conditions.

Inspector Necessary

We contractors as an industry, speaking through our national association, recognize that proper inspection is necessary to provide safety for life and property and that it can only be done by competent men. To insure a supply of competent inspectors our industry proposes that proper standards of qualification for inspectors be set up in each locality and that proper salaries be paid the competent inspectors meeting these qualifications.

Let me read you the resolution:

"WHEREAS proper inspection of electrical wiring is necessary to provide safety to life and property; and

"WHEREAS such inspection must be made by men having technical knowledge and years of experience; and

"WHEREAS competent men cannot be expected to remain with, nor others to be attracted to our electrical inspection bureaus at the low salaries now generally existing: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That all local Chapters of the National Electrical Contractors Association work through the proper channels to accomplish the following:

First, to set up each in his own territory proper standards of qualifications for electrical inspectors, both as to technical knowledge and experience, and

Second, to establish proper salary schedules commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of electrical inspectors; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be given the widest possible distribution, and be sent particularly to all employers of electrical inspectors."

The text of an address delivered at the 23rd Annual Meeting of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, Eastern Section, at Atlantic City.

Today, action to carry out the intent of this resolution is underway in N.E.C.A. Chapters throughout the nation.

It should be understood that this is not merely a magnanimous gesture. It was an action taken out of our own self interest, enlightened by the knowledge that here is a step calculated to increase, if you please, the productivity of the electrical inspector. What we need and what the electrical industry needs, is more productivity from everyone. You are concerned with making yourselves more productive, which means more efficient inspection and better inspection, which in turn increases the productivity of the electrical industry.

Though your duty lies in checking the electrical installation to make it conform to the safety provisions of the electrical code, your work definitely contributes to the development of the electrical industry.

In the first place the nature of electrical energy is such that even today many of its characteristics are unknown to not only those of us who handle it but our friends who deal with it on a purely scientific basis. It is a tremendous force capable of great destruction as well as untold benefit.

To give of its full benefit and do so safely requires that electricity be handled only by men who at least know some of the fundamental characteristics of this force. And those men should be backstopped by other men—the umpires—who have made a special study of the safety angles for the use of electricity.

Teamwork Down Line

Today, because there has been teamwork all down the line in the electrical industry—the manufacturers, the utilities, the contractors, the mechanics and the inspectors—electrical energy has come to be a household possession seemingly as docile as a kitten and much more responsive to our needs than any servant you can hire these days. It is not feared. It is accepted.

Sometimes I wonder whether electrical energy is accorded the respect rightfully due such an awe-

some force. The tendency to ignore the latent dangers of electricity improperly applied prompts some of the current agitation for relaxing our vigilance on safety measures written into electrical codes. Much of the attack on codes is uninformed and stems from the current popular rebellion against codes in general. All codes are under fire because in some instances they have been used to restrict production and increase prices. Codes having those results in mind must be revised to meet today's insistent demand for productivity to reduce costs. But in making such reform let us be careful that the parts of the code that are in the public interest are not only retained but strengthened. We must not let the "doctor" amputate our leg to relieve the temporary pain of a bee sting. . . .

Code Standards

We will not be in the position of defending antiquated codes if we speak out firmly against any attempt to turn back from electrical standards which are the result of a careful analysis of electrical equipment and mechanical durability. The bulk of our standards today are the result of determinations made not by any one branch of the industry. These standards are the sum of many determinations, reached from various approaches and confirmed by various branches. . . .

Imagine any electrical progress if, to protect the public and avoid liability, every electrical contractor felt constrained to place this sign on the system: "Use this Switch at Your Own Risk."

Thanks to industry cooperation and inspection there is no need for such a warning.

Thanks to industry cooperation and inspection today most of our materials are uniform and interchangeable and produced on a mass basis. Result is that costs are lower; quality is higher. Our mechanics conform and understand general practice. All jobs progress in step with safety standards and efficiency.

What sounder contribution to the public interest can one ask

than the realization of these objectives, a realization that is being approached surely and steadily?

These are considerations that prompt an enlightened electrical contracting industry to be interested in promoting the efficiency—productivity of inspection.

There is another service that an improved inspection can bring to the industry. That is the uniform and universal application of rules of fair play. Not only must the inspector be technically competent and alert to the specific application of electrical safety rules, but he must possess the objective fairness of a respected judge. That is to say, for instance, that when a certain allowance is made on one job due to certain conditions, all parties at interest in the field, should be promptly and thoroughly advised as to the action taken.

These are goals to which we must all work together. Our resolve to do this job well is strengthened by the knowledge that through inspection we are placing the use of electricity in the hands of the public on a safe and economical basis.

Men at Work

(Continued from page 20)

firmed viewers of the horse operas, and won't have any truck with more sophisticated fare.

Critzer, who went to Florida in his 'teens, doesn't have any powerful ambition to see the rest of the country. In this, he is different from the wife and kids, who want to see the west, especially California, which they think is the land of milk and honey.

Critzer has the knowledge that he is a good lineman, and he is proud to be able to handle any line job competently. He is also 100 per cent for the union, which "has gone to bat" for him more than once.

Notwithstanding his pride in his work, Critzer, like most dads, wants his 11-year-old son, Gene, to get a college education and become a professional man.

"He better not be thinking about becoming a lineman," says Critzer, "or I'll eat his hide."

Changed Features of Mill Motors

Elimination of Some Ratings And Adoption of the New 600 Line as Standard Has Produced an Entirely Redesigned Motor for Material Handling Uses

By C. B. HATHAWAY

THE original standardization of ratings and dimensions for mill-type motors was carried out under the auspices of the Association of Iron and Steel Engineers in the late twenties. The standardization at that time was based on length of motor sufficient to accommodate sleeve bearings.

During this period, manufacturers of ball and roller bearings became active in promoting the use of their bearings in electrical motors. These being new and untried, there was naturally some reluctance on the part of users and manufacturers to change over to ball and roller bearings exclusively. This being the case, the standardization committee suggested that new designs have sufficient margin in their dimensions to accommodate sleeve bearings as well as ball and roller bearings. The one hour ratings standardized at that time were the 7½, 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, and 75 hp sizes.

Sleeve Bearings Disappear

By 1940, mill motors with sleeve bearings were a thing of the past and the so-called short motors—those that would accommodate roller bearings only—had become the unofficial standard of the industry. The standard motor with the long bearing housings had been used in only a very few mills. Therefore, the standardization committee of the AISE decided to adopt the short motor instead of the long one as the standard. At the same time, three new ratings were added; namely, the 5, 100 and 150 hp sizes.

During the convention of the AISE in Pittsburgh early in the summer of 1947, the board of directors adopted the new 600 line as the new standard for the industry (Figure 1). In addition, they eliminated the listing of the ¼-hour, ½-hour, and 5-hour RMS

ratings. This left only the 1-hour, and the 5-hour continuous ratings for the enclosed motors and the 1-hour, and continuous rating for the open protected motor which is self ventilated.

The ¼-hour ratings were used for many years for hoist applications where the loading was very intermittent. The ½-hour ratings had been a recognized convenient listing for crane applications. The 5-hour RMS ratings were used where the cycle permitted half-time on and half-time off. The committee felt that all applications could be determined on the basis of an equivalent continuous RMS rating and thought it superfluous to have ¼-hour, ½-hour, and 5-hour RMS ratings.

The new motor has been entirely redesigned and very few parts of it are interchangeable with those of the old line. An additional rating of 200 hp was added to the line. This rating was added to accommodate a listing for the new 618 frame. The ratings for all the other sizes except the 5 hp have been reduced one frame size as shown in Table I. That is, the 50 hp 1-hour rating formerly on the No. 12 MC will now be on the new 610 MC frame.

In connection with the 5 hp rating it will be noted in Table I that the 7½ hp formerly on the 3 MC will now be on the 602 MC frame. The 5 hp rating remains on the No. 2 frame. These two motors are entirely interchangeable in mounting dimensions, but they are not interchangeable with respect to parts. The 602 MC has a larger armature and

as a result it is capable of delivering the higher rating.

The dimensions of the shaft extension and all other dimensions which affect the mounting of the motors remains unchanged for a given size frame. That is, a 12 MC motor may be removed from an application, the pinion or coupling taken off the shaft and a 612 MC installed in its place with the same pinion or coupling assembled on it. The capacity of the motor is, of course, changed from 50 to 75 hp. With a 50 hp load, the speed of the 75 hp motor on the 612 MC frame will be about 10 per cent higher than it was when the 50 hp motor on the 12 MC frame was on the job. The new motor will, of course, only deliver the power required by the load. If this was 50 hp when the 12 MC motor was driving it, the 612 MC will also deliver only 50 hp to the load. There will be no increase in consumption of power from the line because the higher rated motor was applied.

Same Gear Ratio

The new line is supplied both with and without back axles (Figure 2). The new 612 MC motors will have precisely the same dimensions for the back axles as the old No. 12 MC had. The maximum gear ratio will be the same. In this case the back axle bearings of the 612 MC are interchangeable with those of the old 12 MC.

The design of the gears has been changed on the new line. The gears for the old motor had a 14½° involute shape of tooth, while those for the new motors will have a 20° stub tooth.

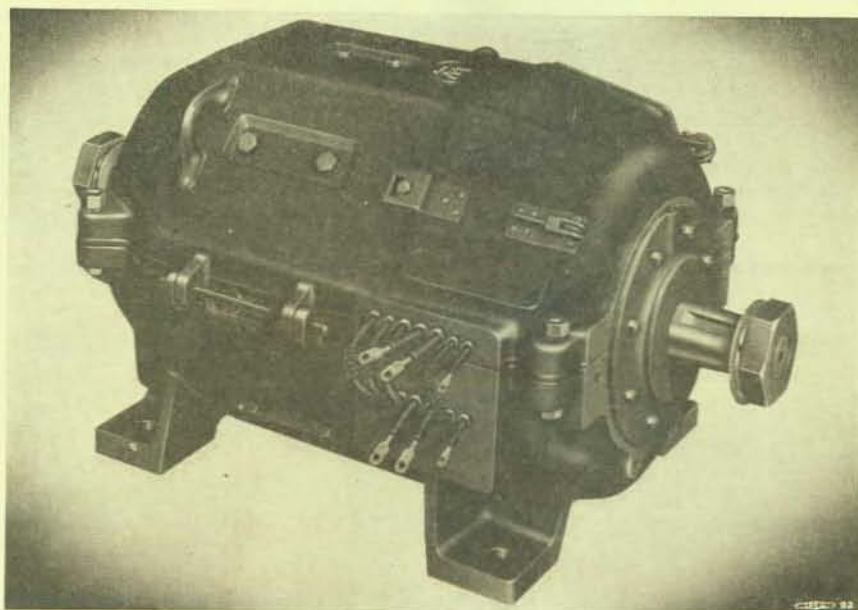


Figure 1—100-hp, 550-v, 460 rpm mill motor on No. 14 MC frame.

Mr. Hathaway, manager of DC Motor Engineering for General Electric's Motor Division, Buffalo, N. Y., presented this as a paper at the mid-winter meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

This increase of strength of the teeth compensates somewhat for the increased loading on a given size gear and pinion.

It is obvious, that with no change in the dimensions of the shaft extension, that the higher rating imposes a greater torsional stress in the shaft. In geared applications, it is not the torsional stress, but that due to bending that determines the loading on the shaft. The increase of loading due to bending is compensated for by moving the center of the bearing about two inches further out on the shaft extension. The standard bearing for the old line was the long spiral Hyatt bearing with its steel thrust collar and bronze thrust bearing. The new designs incorporate a narrower solid roller bearing that is made with lips that limit the end play of the armature itself (Figure 3). Therefore, the need for the thrust collar and thrust bearing is eliminated. This permits the bearing to be moved toward the pinion end of the shaft. Inasmuch as the solid rollers of the bearings are much narrower than the spiral rollers of the bearing is also moved toward the pinion. As a result of this outward movement of the bearings, the bending stress in the shaft of the new motors is normal for good practice in shaft design.

The sizes of the bearings in a given frame are the same and in some cases are larger than in the old line. These have been carefully checked and are adequate for the loads they must carry.

The increased rating per frame was accomplished by using a larger armature in each frame. The necessary space along the shaft was obtained by the use of the narrower bearings and moving them toward the shaft extensions. This made available from two to four inches throughout the range of ratings. The increase in diameter to obtain the higher ratings was obtained by flattening the field coils. The old motor had four main poles and two commutating poles. This left a vacancy in the field coil space in the top and bottom of the

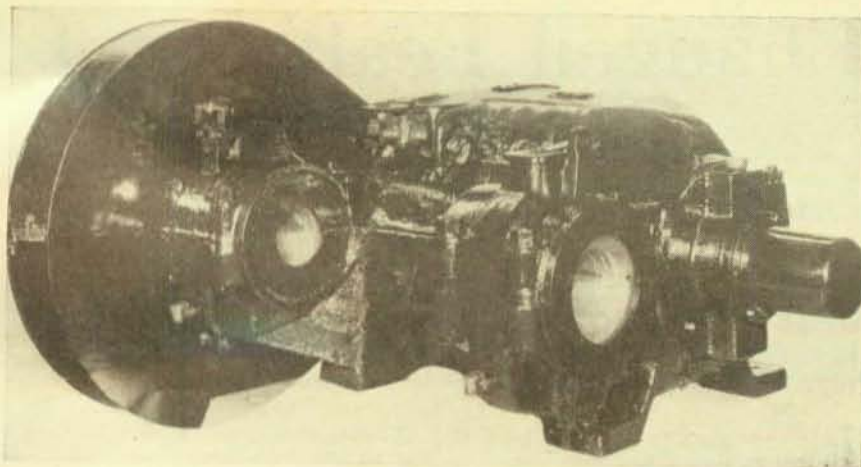


Figure 2—Typical back-geared MC motor.

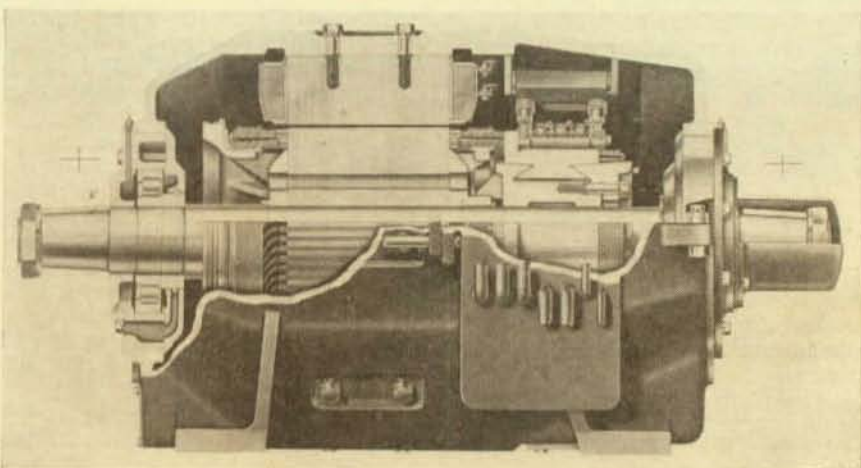


Figure 3—Cut-away view of mill type motor showing detail of construction and arrangement of parts.

motor. The commutating coil for a design having four commutating poles inherently has about 20 per cent fewer turns on it than for a similar coil in a four pole motor having but two commutating coils. Therefore, the use of four commutating poles resulted in an economy of field space that permitted the main field to be widened and shortened.

The use of four commutating poles increases the range of black commutation and permits greater surges

than was possible with the old motor. Looking at it another way, the new motor will handle the same surge with less sparking and, therefore, less maintenance.

There are certain changes in the fundamental design of these new motors that may be of interest. The armatures of the old MC line had no passageways through them for ventilating air. Axial ducts are provided in the new armatures and as a result, ventilating air carries away the heat at a faster rate from the armature. These passageways consist of spaces between the ribs, in the commutator bushing and round holes in the core punchings and end plates.

An opening is provided in the lower frame half directly under the commutator for the introduction of air where forced ventilation is desired. The exhaust air passes through an opening in the lower frame half below the rear bearing. Both the intake and exhaust openings are normally covered with a bolted on plate. This cover plate is gasketed so as to make the motor duct tight when not forced ventilated.

TABLE I

COMPARISON OF SIZES OF BEARINGS IN OLD AND NEW LINE

HP	New Frame	Bearing	Old Frame	Bearing
5	2	309	2	309
7½	602	310	3	309
10	603	311	4	311
15	604	313	6	313
25	606	316	8	316
35	608	317	10	317
50	610	319	12	319
75	612	321	14	322
100	614	323	16	322
150	616	326	18	326
200	618	328

New Electrical Products

K-Band Radar May Be Used To Predict Rain and Snow

Experiments with synthetic raindrops are helping Westinghouse research men to determine the effect of rain and snow on 1.25-cm (k-band) radar. Primary object is to determine the weather-forecasting possibilities of these ultrashort waves.

Basis of the work is the assumption that if raindrops reflect or scatter k-band waves, a means may be at hand to spot storm or hurricane areas many miles away. The effectiveness and reliability of k-band waves for search in the presence of adverse weather is also of interest.

The 3-cm (x-band) radar waves, currently used in commercial marine radar, are not seriously hampered by rain or snow, but when the shorter k-band waves are used, the quality and range of echo reception varies considerably depending upon the kind and magnitude of the precipitation. This variation has been attributed to absorption and scattering of microwaves by rain, snow, or water vapor.

Artificial raindrops are made in a range of carefully calculated sizes of ceramic powder and carbon black to achieve the appropriate electrical characteristics. In the tests a "rain-

drop" is fastened to a background that absorbs nearly all of the radiation not striking it. Microwave energy transmitted by a horn-type antenna is directed toward the raindrop, and is reflected into a receiving antenna placed at various distances and angles from the target.

Actual measurement of the amount of scattering from the raindrop is accomplished by means of a wave guide balancing circuit. First microwave energy is transmitted without the raindrop in the field, and the amount of scattered energy received is balanced with a lower level signal feeding from the transmitter into the balancing circuit. Then the target is placed in the field, causing a change in the received energy which unbalances the detecting circuits. The additional power needed to rebalance the circuit is a measure of the increase of scattered energy due to the introduction of the raindrop. Amplifiers build up the unbalanced output so that a null point can be read accurately on an indicating meter.

Chief aim is to verify two basic "guesses" for which there has been much fragmentary evidence. One is that scattering of microwave energy from raindrops is most intense at certain frequencies. The other is that

these frequencies are a function of the diameter of the individual particles of rain.

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Radio Astronomy Presents Challenge to Researchers

Latest methods of transmitting microwave radio energy have given birth to a new branch of astronomy which promises many answers to perplexing problems about the nature of our universe. Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, revealed in Washington, D. C., recently.

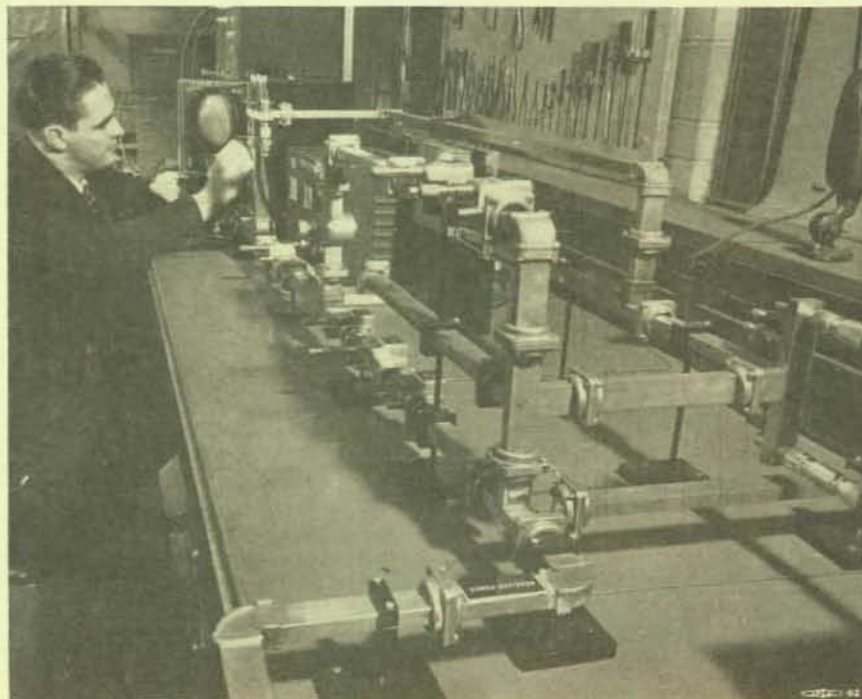
In a broadcast address to the third session of the Science Talent Institute for the 40 'teen-age finalists of the nationwide Science Talent Search, who were competing for \$11,000 in Westinghouse science scholarships, Dr. Shapley said that "this new science of radio astronomy was practically unknown 10 years ago, and its triumphs are nearly all in the future.

"Bouncing radio waves off the moon is not nearly so silly as it sounds," the astronomer said, "because this two-way connection with the moon will help us to explore our own upper atmosphere and especially the so-called 'empty' space between the earth and moon. And in addition we must put in the measurement of cosmic radiation somewhere—the measurement of those highly penetrating cosmic rays whose origin is unknown."

Other important studies that will be made possible by this new science, he added, are exploration of the ionosphere and its various layers, and the measurement by radio of the heights and numbers and motions of shooting stars in our earth's atmosphere.

"Personally," Dr. Shapley continued, "I am hoping to make use of the radio noises from the region of Sagittarius in the Milky Way as a part of my exploration of the hub of the universe, which lies more than 20,000 light years away, sending us not only the light of the billions of stars, but apparently broadcasting in the 10-meter band."

Dr. Shapley pointed out that although "our modern techniques and our modern ideas have increased the volume of explorable space by a billion times in the past generation, that big advance does not answer all the problems. In fact, it opens up many that we did not know were in existence.



This wave-guide maze aids Westinghouse research scientist Edward J. Duckett's investigations into the effect of rain on radar waves.

"I believe I could reel off now 40 investigations in the fields of stars and galaxies, each of which would justify a doctor's degree if satisfactorily completed. And in the fields of shooting stars, the planets, comets, and especially of the sun and its radiation, there are equally many unsolved problems which we now know how to get hold of."

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New Ignition Transformer For Oil Burner Systems

A new standardized transformer especially designed for oil burner ignition systems has been announced by General Electric Company. Featuring single-slot end mounting and built-in radio interference suppression, the new transformer incorporates all features of the general line of G-E ignition transformers.

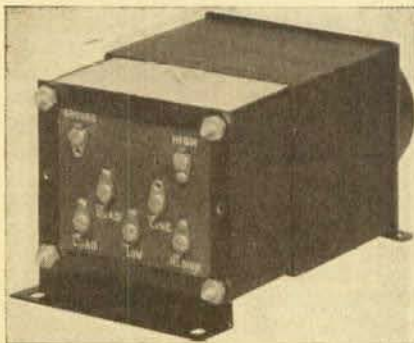
Its design gives oil burner manufacturers an opportunity to incorporate an established standard ignition transformer in their plans whenever oil burner redesigns are made.

Convenient low-voltage knockouts are provided on sides, end, and bottom. The new unit has plug-type high-voltage bushings and a large, accessible low-voltage junction box. Strong mechanical construction and complete protection of low-voltage coils are furnished by a steel junction box partition.

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New Autotransformers for Refrigerators Announced

A new line of autotransformers designed to adapt standard 115-volt, 60-cycle hermetic refrigerator motors for use in 50-cycle and odd voltage applications has been announced by the Specialty Transformer and Bal-



Autotransformer for use in connection with hermetic refrigerator unit.

last Divisions of General Electric. The new units provide motor operation under both starting and running conditions.

The new line of autotransformers has been engineered to meet varied

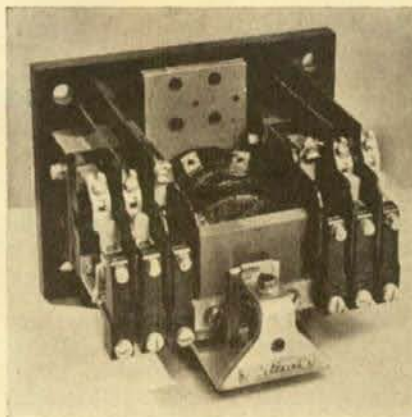
requirements of the refrigerator export market. It was found that two standard .350-kva units, differing only in voltage ratios and taps, are adequate to meet the requirements of virtually all of the world's domestic-type refrigerator markets.

Two other units are available in .550-kva ratings for commercial refrigerators. These few standard units are taking the place of hundreds of designs formerly built to supply the same markets.

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New Heavy Duty Relay Made by Westinghouse

A new heavy duty, rear connected, multipole dc magnet operated relay is announced by Westinghouse. Designated the AYB, the new relay is available in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 or 14 pole combinations.



AYB relay in 6-pole combination.

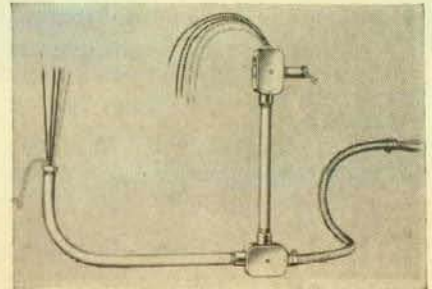
The AYB relay is designed for operation on 600 volts and below. All contacts are double break silver to silver; will carry 10 amperes continuously at rated voltage and have a maximum interrupting capacity of 150 volt-amperes (inductive coil load 0.65 amps at 230 volts). Its salient feature is a fast drop-out of the contacts when the coil is deenergized.

The new relay may be had with contacts that operate all normally open or in combination with some contacts normally open and some normally closed. To prevent overloading the operating magnet, not more than five normally closed contacts should be used in the combination.

The AYB relay is a self-contained unit with all component parts mounted on a 1/2-inch thick Micarta back plate. The unit can be mounted easily on a control panel two-inches thick or less. A mechanical interlock assembly is available for interlocking two relays side by side and on the same horizontal centerline. Stationary contacts can be removed from the front of the relay.

Conduit Assemblies Made To Fit Specifications

General Electric Company has inaugurated a new service to supply electrical conduit assemblies made up to the specifications of individual equipment manufacturers.



Typical conduit assembly made up by General Electric to the specifications of individual equipment manufacturers.

According to D. J. Murray, manager of the G-E conduit products division, Bridgeport, Conn., the service is designed to simplify the manufacturing problems of any company which determines, either during the engineering or production stage, that its product has electrical circuits requiring the protection of conduit.

Mr. Murray said that the service aims particularly to help manufacturers of such products as oil burners, water heaters, major appliances, textile machinery, machine tools, trailers and pumps.

"By ordering a complete wiring assembly to fit his specific production problems, the manufacturer can not only eliminate or simplify the costly operations involved in cutting, threading and bending conduit, stripping and tinning wires and selecting and adding wiring devices, but also speed production, occupy less floor space and improve the quality of his product," he said.

Conduit assemblies are supplied with or without wire, in flexible or rigid conduit or EMT, and with practically any wiring device needed.

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Industrial Fluorescent Fixtures "Weatherized"

With the introduction of its restyled HF-100 fluorescent fixture, Sylvania Electrical Products, Inc., has announced the complete "weatherizing" of its industrial fixture line by means of a revolutionary finish which makes the fixtures highly resistant to rust, corrosion, pitting and crazing.

Designed as a 2-lamp, 40-watt fixture, the HF-100 is equipped with a pair of knockouts to provide for another lamp, thus converting to a 3-lamp HF-150 fixture, if desired.

Cites Arkansas Amendment As Encroaching on Liberty

L. U. 3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—In our letter for March we mentioned the large number of states that now have or have pending "Little Taft-Hartley Acts." Some of the states have passed amendments to their constitutions. Others have passed bills by the legislatures. In both cases the results are far-reaching and, without doubt, deliberately intended to destroy organized labor, as such, and reduce working men and women to a commodity.

There has not been one word in reference to prohibiting organizations of employers, doctors, lawyers and the like. For example, has there been any organized protest or opposition against the 100 per cent increase in doctors' and dentists' fees compared to prewar fees? How far can a doctor, not a member of the Medical Association, get in his profession or a lawyer who does not belong to the Bar Association? Is that a closed shop or isn't it?

With the hope of bringing greater realization of the inequity of this legislation, to those of the Brothers who are still inclined to believe the propaganda of its sponsors that "It is Labor's Bill of Rights," we quote the constitutional amendment adopted by the State of Arkansas, which became effective December 7, 1944:

"Section 1. No person shall be denied employment because of membership in or affiliation with or resignation from a labor union, or because of refusal to join or affiliate with a labor union; nor shall any corporation or individual or association of any kind enter into any contract, written or oral, to exclude from employment members of a labor union or persons who refuse to join a labor union, or because of resignation from a labor union; nor shall any person against his will be compelled to pay dues to any labor organization as a prerequisite to or condition of employment.

"Section 2. The General Assembly shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The necessary enforcement legislation was passed in 1947. It is too lengthy to be quoted here but it goes into great detail as to what shall or shall not be done and as to who shall or shall not do it. To emphasize the fact that they are not fooling we quote section 4 of the enabling legislation:

"Section 4. Any person, group of persons, firm, corporation, association, labor organization, or the representative, or representatives thereof, either for himself or themselves, or others, who signs, approves, or enters into a contract contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000, and each day such unlawful contract is given effect, or in any manner complied with, shall be deemed a separate offense and shall be punishable as such as herein provided."

Stalin himself couldn't think up a better way of enslaving workers.

If we can repeal the Taft-Hartley Act or prove it unconstitutional then these state imitators can be dealt with more easily but if we just sit back and hope for

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

the best we will be working 10 hours a day for a bare existence while the favored few profit. We cannot think of a better way to provide the communists with ammunition.

In a departure from our usual subject matter we wish to report that on the evening of March 12 at a special entertainment and dance at the Hotel Roosevelt for the apprentices of Local Union No. 3 I. B. E. W., the membership of the local presented almost 500 apprentices, all veterans of World War II, with paid-up cards for one year's dues.

The total number of apprentices, including non-veterans and veterans, is about 750. It was their night for fun and with their wives and sweethearts they filled the grand ballroom and had a wonderful time.

The committee that made all the arrangements was entirely composed of apprentices and the results of their efforts called for great commendation.

Local Union No. 3 will hold its biennial election on June 26, 1948. In the past our elections, like those of all labor unions, have been subject to unjust criticism in that it was claimed that members were unfairly deprived of their right to vote.

To eliminate any such criticism Local Union No. 3 has been most fortunate in obtaining The Reverend William J. Kelley, chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board to supervise the coming election. He will do this in his individual, not official, capacity and will have power to "select and employ such assistants as he may deem advisable." Father Kelley has declined to accept remuneration for his services.

We note, by the newspapers and radio, that the United States Supreme Court will pass on the constitutionality of that part of the Taft-Hartley act which forbids political expenditures by corporations as well as labor unions. Arguments are to start on April 26 but it is doubtful that a decision will have been rendered by the time this letter appears in print. Needless to say that the importance of this decision to labor unions cannot be exaggerated. If this clause is declared unconstitutional organized labor can really strike at the root of such anti-labor legislation by working for the election of representatives that really give consideration to the rights and welfare of human beings rather than legislate them into slavery.

The U. S. Supreme Court has also agreed to rule on the constitutionality of the anti-closed shop laws of Arizona and North Carolina, both of which are very severe. These two states were mentioned in President D. W. Tracy's article "How State Legislation Affects Labor" in the March JOURNAL, an article that

should receive great consideration and deep thought.

It is our suggestion that it is not one bit too soon for every individual member of organized labor to begin to learn the records of the men they have been sending to the state legislatures as well as to Congress and to begin to do something about seeing that those with the wrong records are retired to private life.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

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Famed California Climate Preserves the Old Timers

L. U. 11, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—

Several months ago the Old Timers of old 83 had their first annual dinner since the war, and it's surprising to see what sunny, salubrious, sun-kissed Southern California does for those of us who are on the other side of 50. Why, we were stepping around like a lot of two-year-old colts and, as far as I could see, all of us were willing to risk an eye to take a lingering gander at the female entertainers.

Here is a list of the Old Timers (and you don't rate two olds unless your card is over 40 years):

Fred Fox, initiated	1896
Harry Holloway, initiated	1896
Amos Feely, initiated	1902
Ray Fouch, initiated	1902
Bill McFadden, initiated	1904
Dinty Moore, initiated	1904
Bert Hovendon	1904
Clark Burnham	1905
Don Hovey	1906
Bill Heffer	1906

Brother Fred Fox, Card No. 170, was as mad as a hatter because he found it somewhat painful to sit down. It seems he was in a playful mood a couple of days before the blowout and his dad gave him a spanking for throwing stones at his grandfather.

All kidding aside, it's swell to meet some of the old boys every now and then and cut up some old touches. Once again they get a chance to tell how they wired the St. Louis and Chicago World's Fair in 1893, and how they did the Colonial Theater in Boston, the Flat Iron Building in New York City, the Ferry Building in San Francisco, and the P. E. Building in Los Angeles. Those were the happy days, when St. Patrick's Day was a holiday and beer was 10 cents a growler.

Some of the guys say it was the Old Timers that built the bridges and cut the trails for the boys who are now passing over and coming along in the trade. Could be! All I know, from their conversation, is that if they did all these things, they were not aware of it at the time. Life to them was just a bowl of

cherries, and knocking over a job or a link was just so much fun. There was a freight train pulling out of every town every day in those days. It is my humble opinion whatever fun that came their way they well earned it. Let's hope they will never have to bend 'em and bore 'em for the rest of their days.

With regard to our New Timers: Our apprentice program is progressing satisfactorily. Our problems are the same as in other sections of the nation. First and foremost is the problem of interesting those of our members who have the knowledge and willingness to teach, coupled with the knack of putting lessons over and keeping up the interest of the student.

At the present time we have in operation six wiremen, one sign and one maintenance Joint Apprenticeship Committee. One chandelier committee is now in the making.

Now in operation are 12 schools, 30 teachers and 61 classes, with about 900 apprentices. At our last graduation exercises 71 apprentices were entitled to receive their State of California Journeyman Wireman's diploma. At this graduation we had as our honored guests representatives of: State Division of Apprenticeship Standards, Federal Government Apprenticeship Training, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Board of Education, National Electrical Contractors Association, and the State Federation of Labor.

Local Union No. 11 sincerely hopes that this training program will be the answer to one of the many problems that have confronted us in all the many labor-troubled years gone by.

J. E. MACDONALD,
Apprentice Coordinator.

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Political League Attracts Many Signers in Baltimore

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—No, Baltimore has not forgotten to write for the paper, but I will admit that I have been a little behind due to the fact that a good many of the boys and myself have been busy signing up for the 1948 Non-Partisan Political League. If you (and I do mean you) have not signed, get busy and sign, and above all register so you can vote. You know the law has been changed, do not take any chances. You do not take chances on high voltage; well, this coming election is the highest voltage you have ever been asked to work on. So Brothers, watch your step because each and every one will remember that you are your Brother's keeper. Get busy now, go and get a Brother to sign for the league. When you help other people you help yourself. Do not neglect to help yourself at this time when your vote means so much to your city, your state, and above all, the country that we fought and died for in the last war.

Congress spends millions of dollars every year on investigations, but does anyone investigate Congress or your Congressmen? Stop and think what your vote means. If you can sing, sing that song "The Best Things in Life Are Free." Suppose we change the words a little and sing the best thing in my life that is free is my vote and I will keep it that way

by being an American and not a Communist.

Some of your boys who do not come out regularly to the meetings should try to make the grade. Speaking of grade reminds me of a visit to the office the other day. When I did not make the grade I walked in the door with a "how do you do" for everyone and was greeted most cordially by all, but one took time out for a few minutes to look up from his books with a cigar in his mouth that someone had given him, to lecture me about saying something about the school. Well, after taking it the best I could from the Professor (Brother Sells) I promised to do better and tell all about our good school as it is close to closing for the year. I would like to list some of the names of the boys who have topped their class. I will try to have a picture of our school class in the next issue.

In case you do not know it, our Business Manager, Brother Scholtz and Mr. Carter are back from their well-earned vacation with a bad case of sunburn. I wonder where they got it? Ask Brother Rest who took over the job of keeping things moving. You know our Brother Ed has a lot to move every time he moves and that is why no job is too big for him to keep moving.

GEORGE COGSWELL, P. S.

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Detroit Praises St. Louis For Handling of Bowling

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—Aboard the *Wabash*: I am en route home from a splendid gathering of some of our I. B. E. W. people who were guests over the Easter week-end of that magnificent host, the St. Louis Local Union No. 1, which had taken over the Hotel Statler to stage an open-house banquet, floor show and dance to entertain a crowd variously estimated at anywhere from 1,500 to 2,000, all in the manner of good fellowship de luxe. Incidentally, there was in progress at the same time a bowling tournament at two remote points in which some 340 bowlers from a dozen cities vied for honors and rich prizes.

It was the occasion of the fourth annual I. B. E. W. handicap bowling tournament sponsored this year by the St. Louis local and their bowling league.

The first tournament took place betwixt two teams, one in St. Louis, one in Milwaukee, which bowled over long distance and a few bottles of beer. The second was at Milwaukee in 1946 and comprised 28 teams and a buffet lunch and musical duet. The third came to Detroit at which the crowd grew to 700, the orchestra to three pieces and a song-bird, and the team entries to 76. The fourth, just ended, showed 68 teams, a name band, full course dinners, and two top-billing floor shows at 8 and 11 p. m.

The fifth will be held at Chicago in 1949; and if past experiences of this observer in the city of Chicago is any criterion, then the tournament to end all tournaments will have arrived.

Now the second-guessers will go into their full song and dance and tell you what should have been done. It will be said that somebody started something somewhere, somehow which should have been this way or that. Let it be emphasized here that whatever has been done

in the past was a glorious effort on the part of capable and enterprising committees and individuals who wanted nothing else than completely successful tournaments.

Let's rather talk about the future. Unless the I. B. E. W. Bowling Tournament is kept within some limited social scope, it will soon be out-of-bounds for small locals who should be encouraged to enter. If each successive meet is to outdo the precedent in splendor, then the dinosaur's body will soon become too large for the head to feed, and extinction will be on the way.

Local No. 134 will do well to consider the primary intent and purpose of this annual competition, which should be confined to skill with a bowling ball only. Good fellowship goes with bowling on any basis; and the role of host should not be denied to or pushed out of reach of the small town.

Let nothing in this letter be misconstrued to detract one iota from the magnificent handling and display by Local No. 1 in the tournament just closed. It was an "event courageous" from every standpoint, and will go down in the records as one of the finest outings we have ever attended. We congratulate the committees and officers of Local No. 1 for a hospitality and executive ability which need never be surpassed by anyone.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

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New Class for Apprentices Is Sponsored at Waco

L. U. 72, WACO, TEX.—Here are some notes from down in the heart of Texas.

First, we would like to extend congratulations on the new form of the JOURNAL. High praise is being expressed by our membership.

Local No. 72 inaugurated an Apprenticeship Training Class on February 26—a training program jointly sponsored by this local union and the Electrical Contractors, in cooperation with the Apprentice Training Service and the Waco school system. Classes are two nights per week, two and one-half hours per night.

Sincere interest has been manifested not only by apprentices and our membership, but by the public at large. It is indeed most gratifying.

At the opening there were short talks by Mr. C. H. Culpepper, area supervisor, and Mr. W. E. Bryant, representative of the Apprentice Training Service; Mr. H. E. Wise, vocation supervisor, and Mr. E. W. Cabe, principal of Waco High School; mayor of the city of Waco, Mr. Richard C. Bush; Mr. A. L. Mitchel (substituting for Mr. J. H. Culgen), president of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Frank Madox, class instructor, and various members of the apprenticeship committee. These were most encouraging and inspiring to those in attendance who numbered 80 or more. The class of 16 apprentices, having already received several class instructions, especially appreciated the many remarks on behalf of the program.

The Joint Apprenticeship Committee, three members from the Contractors, Mr. E. H. Latham, chairman, Mr. George Lane, and Mr. W. A. Ogletree, and three

members from the local union, Mr. Frank Roberson, secretary, Mr. H. L. Amy and Mr. W. R. Howell are enjoying working together in this endeavor. They feel that the program will have continued success. They say it will not only produce more and better workers and citizens, but will cause much beneficial recognition and appreciation of our efforts in our community. It will be of much help to us in better labor and management relations. It will cause us to realize more fully each of our positions as a team in the electrical trade. Help us to continue with united efforts to attain more success and benefits for both labor and management.

Labor has a big job ahead. We as craftsmen have our individual parts to do. We feel that future success in any and all endeavors must be planned. Our plans must be made early. This being election year, our right to vote, our big and only potent weapon, must be used and used wisely. We are much interested in our local city government, our school boards, our various state offices, and last but not least in our national officers. We feel we must have labor representation or at least timber in the mill which will be favorable to labor. Local Union No. 72 intends to do something about our political situation. All craftsmen must avail themselves of every opportunity of representation in all local affairs.

We look forward with great interest to our first progress meeting of 1948 in District Seven. It is called by our good Brother and friend, Mr. W. L. (Louie) Ingram, vice president of District Seven, I. B. E. W. We know much will be said and much good will come out of this meeting.

FRANK ROBBERSON, B. M.

Syracuse History Reviewed On Centennial of Founding

L. U. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse, built upon a dismal, uninteresting site of quagmires, mud holes and cedar swamps, has come to its one hundredth centennial. It is now one of the finest cities of diversified industry in New York State. Located in the central part, it is surrounded by the beauties of nature which are symbolic of the land of natural history. The beautiful Finger Lakes carved from grinding glaciers, the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, and the mountains and lakes of the Adirondacks are all within short traveling distance of our city. This gives everything to be desired for relaxation after an arduous effort to wrest a living in these times.

The history of this city is as colorful as its many surroundings. These are records of Frenchmen who in 1652, coming from Canada and fanning throughout the country, followed the St. Lawrence River, and around the southern and eastern end of Lake Ontario came within the vicinity of Syracuse.

Onondago Indians abounded in this section and still live on a reservation just outside of the city. They were one of Six Nations consisting of the Senecas, Cayugas, Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, and Tuscaroras, together known as the Iroquois Confederation.

Father Simon Le Moyne in the year

Apprentices and Counselors at Waco



Waco, Tex., apprentices and their counselors gathered recently for this group picture. Apprentices, front row, left to right: Ed. D. Athey, T. C. Reedy, Jr., Frank Pope, Ben Oppenheim, T. R. Blanton, Jr., Sam Stewart, E. Robinson, Lester Taylor, Robert Geggenblicher. In second row are H. E. Wise, vocational supervisor, Waco High School; Frank Madox, class instructor; W. M. Peevey, R. L. Johnson, George Binder, apprentices; O. D. Williams, P. W. Hill, Charles Harris, journeymen wiremen; and Frank Roberson, secretary of Apprenticeship Committee and business manager, Local Union No. 72. Third row: E. H. Latham, chairman of Apprenticeship Committee (contractor); C. H. Culpepper, area supervisor, Apprentice Training Service; W. F. Bryant, representative, Apprentice Training Service; H. L. Amy, committeeman, journeyman wireman; L. M. Parks, journeyman wireman; W. R. Howell, committeeman, journeyman wireman; W. A. Ogletree, committeeman, contractor; T. C. Reedy, journeyman wireman; A. L. Mitchell, chamber of commerce member.

1654 was the first white man to reach the site of Salina, later to be incorporated in the City of Syracuse. Through his missionary work among the Indians he was led to investigate the springs abounding in this section and which the Indians called "devil water."

There was much rivalry between the French and the Dutch who came with the missionaries to trade with the Indians.

Charles II sent Englishmen to get into the game in 1664, and Jesuit missionaries continued with their work until about 1700 when their influence declined. So Father Le Moyne was the real founder of the Catholic Church here. The first Methodists came in 1793, the Episcopalians in 1821 and the first Jewish congregation was started in 1841. Today the city has nearly 120 churches of all denominations, and some 20-odd religious societies which hold services.

Fights, treaties, strife and jealousies led to the French and English war over this territory in 1754, thus making the territory English instead of French.

The schools and libraries are full of books on the history of the Revolutionary War. After this war, land was balloted for and given to Revolutionary soldiers.

Cannon balls made by Mickles furnace at what is now known as Elmwood Park, and an arsenal on Onondaga East Hill indicated the locality's interest in the War of 1812.

Our first mail came by pony express in 1779, and in 1808 came the mail coach

which also carried passengers between here, Utica and Canandaigua. There were other coach lines before the railroads.

In 1803, the first little red school house taught the pioneer children. Today 54 public schools and 21 parochial schools are providing education to the future rulers of our city's destiny.

The Erie Canal, talked about for 20 years before it was built, started in 1817 and the first boat came to Syracuse in 1820. By 1825 navigation was open from Buffalo to Albany. A salt tax of 12½ cents a bushel from the salt industry in this community paid for three-sevenths of the canal's cost.

The legislature under pressure passed a law in 1822 directing that a channel be cut in the outlet of Onondaga Lake to such width and depth that the lake level would be lowered to a level with Seneca River. Thus the low lands, swamps and mud holes were dried up and navigation on Seneca River was aided.

Syracuse became an incorporated village in 1825 and although things moved slower in those days, during the next 10 years many improvements came to our village, such as gravel and brick sidewalks. Streets were laid out and cattle were restrained from wandering over them.

The railroads came in 1839 and ran through what was later to be one of the main streets in the business section of our city. The first trains came from

Auburn and Utica. Today all passenger trains passing through our city are at elevation above street level while all freight is routed around the city.

There was much rivalry and there were tough gang fights between the "salt boilers" of Salina village and the "swampers" of Syracuse village which came to a head in the so-called coffee house riot of January 1, 1884. The indignant citizens who had long discussed combining the two villages, at last took active measures, and by the combination of the two villages, Syracuse became a city in 1848.

Syracuse became a convention center long before it became a city. There were numerous political conventions of the Whigs, Democrats, Liberals, and the Republican party was born here on June 17, 1854, fathered by Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed, and Vivus Smith, who met under an Elm tree on Smith's lawn at what is now the corner of Onondaga and South Avenue.

A worker is not an isolated being, but a part of this stream of life which with management and capital has made Syracuse a working center of a numerous variety of industries and shipping. This, with the building material and building trades which are building for the future, make up a modern life where thousands of workers are busy assembling raw material, producing finished goods, and shipping them to all parts of the world.

It has been said that Washington built the foundation of this country, Lincoln preserved it when it was threatened with disruption, and Edison made it function and flower. He produced 360 inventions necessary for the generation and distribution of electric power and light which has made it possible for our utility production workers of Local No. 79 to do the work of efficiently producing and distributing the power so necessary to turn the wheels of industry in this territory.

Manufactured gas in this city which had been steadfastly classified as "humbug" was at last conceded as genuine in 1859 after a merchant exhibited it in use in a burner. Today the demand for gas heat greatly exceeds the supply. Natural gas has today taken the place of manufactured gas here except for a water gas standby plant.

The first public telephone service between Syracuse and Utica was established in 1883. In the same year the first electric light system in the central part of the city was established.

Sixteen years later, on November 6, 1899, Local No. 79 was chartered and from the charter members, the local has grown to a total membership of 491. It consists of production workers from the electric and gas departments of the Central New York Power Corporation in this area.

Also on this corporation's property here is Local No. 1484, which consists of technical, office and clerical workers.

Although this is but a brief summary of our city's history, a giant historical spectacle will be presented in this city August 14, through the 21st, when all day long, programs of interest to all persons and groups will be staged.

FRED KING, P. S.

Joplin Locals Complete A Modern Headquarters

L. U. 95 AND 1474, JOPLIN, MO.—I am sending under separate cover a photo of the building owned and used by Local Union No. 95 and Local Union No. 1474. If you would print this picture in the JOURNAL it would please our members very much.

It has taken a lot of hard work and a lot of foresight for our members to be able to purchase three lots, located at 17th and Virginia, and to erect a building. The building was erected in the center of the three lots, constructed of yellow brick with a glass brick front and with parking facilities on either side. The office space is 20x30 and there is a meeting room in the back, 30x60. The building cost \$15,000. So you see the Brothers of 95 and 1474 are growing with the community of this crossroad town.

We are proud to bring this information to you: that our charter was granted to Local No. 95 December 22, 1899 and today we have a membership of 300. Local No. 1474 is the utility local (with offices in the same building) of the Empire District Electric Company with 275 members. They are divided into three classifications: transportation, production and distribution, with 100 per cent union membership.

Local No. 95 presented Brother T. A. Righthouse, Card No. 374826, with a 25-year pin at our last meeting.

In regard to our apprentice program, we are glad to report it is going along with a bang. It has approximately 92 per cent of the apprentices present every school night under the supervision of Brother Gilbert.

I wish to thank Brother Ed Carroll, business agent of Local Union No. 95, and Brother Clark Warden, president of 1474, for their work and cooperation in working with the Brothers and for the Brothers in the forthcoming election. Both Locals are registered 100 per cent and we want the Brothers of the United

States to follow our pattern and when the polls are open, be there 100 per strong because the only way to solve our problems is to fight for the man who will help us and defeat the man who is against our standards.

As for the home front, all our Brothers are working and it looks as though we will have a very prosperous year for 1948, for as the spring is coming, work is progressing.

It has been some time since Local No. 95 has been represented in the JOURNAL and we appreciate your cooperation and send the thanks of the Brothers for this article.

W. R. HUTCHISON, P. S.

Journal's Technical Notes Seen Filling a Real Need

L. U. 158, GREEN BAY, WIS.—I have noticed the change in the make-up of THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL and wish to say that it is very attractive. I like the questions and answers department and hope that you will keep it going for a long time as each of us can use all the technical information that we can get, to better fit us for our jobs. I like also your comments on labor legislation, as most of us are unable to understand this sort of legal matter unless it is put in simple language, and also the write-ups on matters pertaining to the welfare of the members of our union, such as that of the pension payments plan discussed in the March issue.

I would like to ask you to please print the following for which I do not claim credit. I do not know from whence it came, but I thought that it made very nice reading and perhaps someone might get a few moments of pleasure from reading it:

"One bright Sunday morning in October, 1919, I fell into conversation with a seatmate in a street car. Our chat developed the fact that he was an overseas soldier. We fell to talking about religion. The young soldier had

New Building of Locals at Joplin, Mo.



This new brick structure houses Locals 95 and 1474.

been in several European countries and his mind had been broadened by meeting men of many minds.

"He told me several stories of remarkable bravery displayed on the battlefields of France by Roman Catholic priests, or Protestant ministers of various denominations and by men who were lay chaplains without laying claim to membership in any of the numerous creeds of Christendom. One of the striking stories which he told me, I am about to tell you and I have given it the title 'A DECK OF CARDS.'

"The story carries its own meaning, and, I believe, is not without a very strong moral lesson for that large and increasing class of citizens who are referred to by the clergy as 'Unchurched Americans.' A well-known regiment in No Man's Land in 1917 visited church. There was a soldier with them whom we thought took a prayer book out of his pocket, but it was a deck of cards. The captain who noticed them ordered the soldier to put them back in his pocket and not to try a thing like that again. The soldier did not obey the captain, however, but looked at them with pleasure.

"After church the captain took the soldier to the major for disobedience. The major addressed the soldier roughly and said, 'How dare you play cards in church?' The soldier said: 'A church is God's house and I disturbed no one.' The major replied, 'You will have to explain yourself better.'

"The soldier then took out his deck of cards and said, 'Do you see the ace? That shows that there is but one God, who made heaven and earth. The deuce shows that there are two natures, man and beast. The trey shows that there are three persons in God, namely, God the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. The four spot shows that there are four Evangelists, whose names are Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. The six shows that God made the world in six days. The seven spot shows that God rested on the seventh day, and that we should serve him. The eight spot shows that eight persons were kept alive in the ark, namely, Noah, his wife, his three sons and their wives. The nine spot shows the choirs of angels of which there were nine in number. The 10 spot shows the Ten Commandments which were given on Mt. Sinai written on two tablets of stone.

"The jack of clubs,' said the soldier, 'is not honest, so I will lay it aside. The other three jacks are the executioners of our Lord. The queens are the women who anointed Christ and the queen of hearts is his mother. The three kings are the wise men who came from the east to worship the infant Saviour. The fourth, the king of spades, shows that Christ started one church which will last till the end of time. The diamonds show the pillars of the church. There are 365 days in the year which denote the 365 spots on the cards. There are 52 weeks in the year which denotes there are 52 cards in the deck. There are four seasons of the year and there are four sets of cards. There are four last things which come to all human beings, namely death, judgment, heaven or hell, of which everyone ought to think. Yes, I will tell you, a deck of cards is as good to me as a prayer book in church.'

"Then the major said to him, 'You have

laid aside the jack of clubs and have said nothing about it, only that it is not honest.' Said the soldier, 'The jack of clubs is a traitor, Judas, or, the captain who reported me to you.' The major then pulled out his pocketbook and gave the soldier five dollars with the words, 'Go drink to my health, for you are the cleverest rascal that ever came before me.'

I hope that that above gives someone pleasure in reading it.

W. D. WILLIQUETTE, R. S.

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Board of Education Given Thanks for Cooperation

L. U. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Now that our apprentice training school is over for this season, Local No. 212 wishes to thank the Board of Education for the use of their building, and the various wholesale electrical companies who loaned various articles for use during classes, particularly General Electric Company, which furnished the projection machine and various films to display to the students. We also express our sincere thanks to Mr. J. B. Cottrell of the Bulldog Electric Products Company for his donation of two \$15 merchandise orders good for electrical appliances at the Johnson, Lawrence or Graybar Company of this city. These two merchandise orders were won by James Roll and Harold Murray, Jr. The local union as a whole gives its sincere thanks too, for a swell job, well done, all year, to Brother W. E. Bollman who handled the school apprentices through the year.

It has been plainly shown that all concerned want to help the boys get better acquainted with their work and we feel that now our apprentices know why and how to do their electrical work in a proper and workmanlike manner.

This is being written while the bowling tournament is going on in St. Louis and I am sorry to state that due to Mrs. Schmitt's illness I was unable to attend. Next writing I will give all the scores and details.

During March two of our members suffered the loss of some member of their family, to wit: Elmer "Doc" Schenck,



is guaranteed by our Constitution. Help uphold that freedom through the ballot. HAVE YOU REGISTERED?

working at this writing in Dearborn, Mich., lost his father; and Brothers John and Samuel Keller lost their mother. Our deepest sympathies to both families.

At this writing our sick list consists of the following members, J. D. Gysin, who will be back at work soon, I am told, and Pete Edmonson who is feeling some better; Walter Maddux, who I am glad to say is improving and Milton Weisenborn who is coming along better now. And we still have Richard Hayes, Samuel Keller and George J. Huber, Sr., still under doctor's care. Hope by the time this letter appears in the JOURNAL all will be well again.

Here we have an article that Brother Elmer Rabanus gave me. His son, Raymond, has rejoined the U. S. Navy, after serving three and one-half years on his former hitch. Raymond has already gone to Washington, D. C., to report.

And while I am on the subject of service men I want to tell all of you members of the fine bronze plaque, we of Local No. 212, are having made of the names of our members who served in World Wars I and II. I will give more specific details at a later issue when I have them.

Incidentally, Brothers Elmer Rabanus and Frank F. Burkhart are working together compiling the needed data.

We also have a little news of a new visitor here. Mr. and Mrs. George J. Huber became proud grandparents when their son, George E. Huber and his wife Geraldine, became the parents of a 7½-pound girl, Sue Ann. She was born on the 20th of February. Congratulations to the parents and long life to the little lady!

And now to a very serious point. All of the Brothers in the Brotherhood all over, have been reading about the current political situation in our country so that is no news to you men, but I want to remind all of you that when the time comes in your state for primaries and election, remember to forget you are a Democrat or Republican or whatever your political affiliations are and do this:

"To protect the friends of labor we must defeat its enemies."

To do this you must get the list of candidates in your state who are strictly against labor by their vote in Senate, Congress or in the State House, and defeat them and get them out of office.

As a Brotherhood member that is your duty and mine, to protect and preserve all union labor everywhere, not just our own great I. B. E. W.

That is all for now, so once again it is "au revoir" from 212's News Hound.

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

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Toledo Local Opposes Four Republicans in Ohio

L. U. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO.—In a recent unfortunate accident Brother C. Denver Jolly of Local No. 245 was killed. He was a member of the local for over 12 years and will be missed.

On April 3 and 4, Locals Nos. 8, 245, and 1076 were the hosts for the semi-annual convention of the Ohio Conference, I. B. E. W. This meeting was

held in the Hotel Secor, Toledo. As this is written just before the convention we will have a more complete report for the next issue.

In accordance with the Taft-Hartley law, Local No. 245 is in the process of requesting the NLRB for an election to give it the authority to negotiate for a union shop. The time for negotiating a new contract is almost here and President Steve Laporte is expected to name a committee in the very near future.

On the political scene the Toledo Central Labor Union of which this local is an affiliate, has decided to actively oppose some candidates in the May primary. They are Senator Taft, U. S. Representatives Bender and Ramey, and State Representative Cramer. It is of interest to note that they are all Republicans. The C. L. U. is also supporting William Sturm of the A. F. of L., on the Democratic ticket for the U. S. House of Representatives.

Let's not neglect to vote, and then gripe afterwards.

PAUL SCHIEVER, P. S.

Construction Work Picks Up at Huntington, W. Va.

L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—A few warm spring days and the enthusiasm that goes with new building is very much in evidence. Many new buildings, both commercial and residential, have had foundations laid in the past few weeks. From all indications it looks like a promising, busy time for the building trades the coming year. Despite the unfavorable weather of the past winter, Local Union No. 317 has been very fortunate in having a minimum of unemployment, so with the opening of the good weather-building season, no doubt everyone will be busy. Linemen have been and are still very much in demand as throughout the state there is a large-scale building program. New members are being initiated in our local each meeting night which shows that the linemen are very active and resolved to get the benefits of unionism.

It is very important that all members of our nation-wide locals attend meetings regularly. This Taft-Hartley law has so many concealed stingers embedded in it that many unsuspecting workers either criticize or become dissatisfied with their local officers before they fully acquaint themselves with the working of this vicious piece of legislation. As the local officers must be alert and act accordingly, the twists and angles of this law that vitally concerns all of organized labor are brought out and explained at each meeting. With good attendance, not only will the members be enlightened on the many new procedures that local unions are forced to operate by, but they will also develop a stronger battlefront for the coming elections, in cleaning house of the supporters of such legislation as the Taft-Hartley Law.

J. E. SMITH, P. S.

War of Future Will Find Canada Between the Giants

L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONT.—According to our daily papers, war between Russia

and the United States is a certainty. And in the very near future. The 1914-18 war was fought, we were told, as a war to end all wars, but 20 years after, a bigger and more devastating war was fought to end all wars, and now just two years after the end of that one, we are being conditioned for another war with one of our former allies. There is not much doubt that there will always be wars as long as there are human beings, but at least we should be entitled to the usual 20 years or so of peace during which time we kid ourselves that mankind has got so smart that there is no need to periodically kill off millions of the best men that each country can produce.

The one that is being lined up now is going to have Canada as a battleground, as we are right in the middle between the two champions, with the United States being the champion of democracy directly south of us, and Russia the champion of communism, to the north. We will not fare too badly though, if the U. S. strikes the first blow and sets up bases in Northern Canada and Alaska, but if Russia strikes first and gets established in Canada it will be pretty tough on us natives. However, if this war that the newspapers are rooting for does develop, it likely will be the U. S. that starts it, because Russia seems to be doing all right by herself without a war and is gradually swallowing up the European countries, and in a few years the U. S. will be the only country in the world with a democratic form of government. She may therefore be forced into starting something soon before the other side gets too strong, in order to avoid being isolated.

Right now when there seems to be a witch hunt on for Commies, in Canada and the U. S. labor leaders are breaking their backs to prove they are not tainted, which is not necessary at all, at least not in A. F. of L. ranks. The A. F. of L. has always been opposed to totalitarian governments, whether fascist or communist and accepts the democratic form as the best way of life and is organized to procure and maintain the best possible wages and conditions for working people under this system. Under totalitarian governments there is no place for labor unions and they are not allowed to function, and it seems to be the established custom to discourage labor leaders by stopping their breath. It may be good policy just the same for labor leaders to firmly establish the fact that they are not Commies, as the trend of thought nowadays is that if anyone is the least bit radical or not a conservative, then he must be a Communist.

There are many good union members, who attend meetings regularly, pay their dues on time and make beefs when they consider beefs are in order, but yet are very bashful about asking a fellow worker for his union card. They seem to think that is the duty of the business agent and no one else should embarrass a possible non-union man by asking him to show his union card. Actually it is the duty of any union man to ask to see the other fellow's union card, and usually if the man has a card he is quite pleased to show it, as it proves that he is intelligent enough to know that better conditions are to be had only by united effort,

and it shows that he is quite willing to do his share in bringing about better conditions and maintaining them. If he is not a union man, then he is usually full of apologies, and it is usually not hard to convince him that he should do his part—or he is quite often not a qualified mechanic.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

Ceaseless Vigilance Is The Price of Liberty

REGIONAL COUNCIL NO. 2 (Comprising all Canadian railways).—Changes in systems of government are sometimes accompanied with violence. Sometimes the change comes upon us stealthily, like a thief in the night.

Germany is a case in point. Hitler's Brownshirts were first elected to the Reichstag in a proper constitutional manner and too late did the German people realize that their freedom had been filched.

There is only one defense against this happening. It is a weapon that has been forged in the burning fires of persecution, hardened in the red blood of the common people and tempered by the grim determination of zealots to hang onto their hard-won privilege in the face of the fiercest opposition.

THAT WEAPON IS YOUR VOTE! How many people consider the vote a weapon? The vote is the living symbol of democracy; it is at once a shield against tyranny and a sword with which to fight for freedom.

But the shield is useless lying idly against the wall, the sword is impotent in its sheath. Keep your shield tough and supple; your sword clean and sharp. Be ever on the alert to show the world your determination to keep your freedom unimpaired.

The enemies of freedom have their weapons too; complacency and apathy are the principal weapons of their armory. These are not weapons of the manly kind that permit the warrior to fight and strive but rather, like subtle wines, insidiously create an appetite for promises of a most unlikely nature that offer strips of Heaven without effort. They are soothing syrups that sap the life-blood of our minds and bodies and encourage indolence and the childish hope that some indulgent father will provide for all our needs. Have none of this. Face up to realities. Accept the fact that freedom has its duties as well as its pleasures. We, all of us, are under a moral obligation to our children to see to it that they have the right of freedom, not the dole from some benevolent authority, but a sound, solid, inalienable right. This can only be assured if each of us fulfills our function of government. A very real function and so simple; determine which of the candidates for office represent your views, go to the poll and cast your vote for them. Show by your numbers that you are concerned about the way your country is governed, make all of our elected representatives feel that the people are watching and by that fact alone your best interests are likely to be served.

R. W. WORRAKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Verdun, Quebec.

The Electrical Workers'

Labor's League Plans Well Advanced at Port Arthur

L. U. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—Local Union No. 390 is proud that some of its members are realizing that if labor's cause is to be successfully promoted that someone has to get out and do the work. If everyone stays home and minds his own business, organized labor's business will go to pot. Local Union No. 390's recording secretary, A. J. Stevens, has just been elected president of Port Arthur's Central Trades and Labor Council; and No. 390's John W. "Dub" Miller is the newly elected recording secretary of the central body. On February 15, under the auspices of the central body, Port Arthur's Labor's Educational and Political League was inaugurated and the constitution and by-laws adopted. Work of registering all eligible voters by precincts was begun, along with other necessary ground work.

Brother A. J. Stevens is still broadcasting a talk over Radio Station KOLE every Wednesday at 7 p. m., under auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council. He asks that anyone having material they believe to be suitable for these radio broadcasts to please send it to him in care of Local Union No. 390.

"Pee Wee" Hoffpauir and D. W. Benthall were appointed to represent No. 390 on the central body's Educational and Political League. There is a terrific lot of work facing this league, and they can't do it alone. Each and every one of us must contact these men and find out how we can work to advance our cause locally. Our thanks to these men for taking the lead. D. W. Benthall also is chairman of No. 390's contract and wage negotiating committee, and they are hard at work. D. W. says the members don't have to worry, he and the committee are going to get them more money.

Brother T. E. "Tom" Sparks, long-time Local Union No. 390 member, with his card now in the I. O., has just been appointed a member of the Port Arthur Civil Service Board for Policemen and Firemen. Brother Sparks is general electric foreman at the local Texas Company refinery, and was appointed to the board by Mayor H. L. "Buzz" Crow and the Port Arthur City Commission. Port Arthur's policemen and firemen are organized under A. F. of L. charters.

Port Arthur's Central Trades and Labor Council is sponsoring a mass meeting of all A. F. of L. craftsmen in the Sabine district, Wednesday night, March 24. Principal speakers for the occasion will be J. Kline House, president of the Oklahoma State Federation

of Labor; Harry W. Acreman, executive secretary for the Texas State Federation of Labor; E. H. "Lige" Williams, president of Louisiana State Federation of Labor; and we expect also to have present William J. Harris, president of the Texas State Federation and J. W. Parks, A. F. of L. regional organizer. A large attendance is anticipated.

The women's bowling team, sponsored by Local Union No. 390, ably led by their captain, Mrs. "Pee Wee" Hoffpauir, are doing a great job and bringing advertising and good will to organized labor and Local Union No. 390 and credit to themselves by having won the City Tournament in the Women's Bowling Congress. Ruby Gouner of this team won high singles for the tournament and received a handsome trophy. Mrs. Landry and Mrs. Morevant also won individual score prizes. It was a lucky day for No. 390 when we latched on to a team of bowlers who were to become winners. In April the girls will compete in the National Bowling Congress Tournament in Dallas. "Pee Wee" says it's already cost him \$75 for fancy cowboy boots and rodeo regalia for his wife, and the others have spent a like amount. They will sport the stuff in a parade in Dallas preceding the tournament.

"Salty" Sanders, working on the Badger job at the Gulf Oil refinery here, had a freak accident today. He fell on his head and broke his hand, didn't hurt his head. His foreman, "Pee Wee" H. says he is temporarily disabled, but will not need to lose any time off the job, because even with his hand broken he can still do as much work as he ever does anyway!

Brother Joe A. Verret has been sick in bed with flu but is able to be around again now. Quite a number of our members have lost time off the job this winter on account of sickness. It's the worst winter here in over seven years. We had over two inches of snow and the temperature got down to 14 above, which is really colder than 14 below in places where the humidity is not so high as it is here.

Quite a few of the men on our various jobs are commenting favorably on the job our business manager, E. B. Black, is doing, and report a continued improvement in working conditions on the job and in relations with management.

Union men from all A. F. of L. crafts attended a Sabine area A. F. of L. meeting, at the A. F. of L. labor hall last week. The meeting was sponsored by Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council of which 390's A. J. Stevens is the president. Harry Acreman, executive secretary of the Texas State Federation of Labor explained to the gathering why the A. F. of L. has been forced to enter politics, by the National Association of Manufacturers moving in on the state and national Congresses, and then sponsoring and getting passed anti-labor laws in both the national and state Congresses. The NAM expects to keep working on anti-labor legislation, until labor unions are either legislated out of business or made as useless as a bung hole without a barrel. Remember U. S. Senator Taft recently boasted that labor "Ain't seen nothing yet!" So Acreman explained that it is either a matter of organized labor's becoming active in politics or giving up. The NAM spent around \$200,000 in Texas alone; lobbying

and otherwise promoting successfully, anti-labor legislation. No one knows what it cost the NAM to lobby and promote by various means the passage of the Taft-Hartley act, but it probably ran into several million dollars. Labor can not match the NAM in money raising for lobbying and promoting legislation BUT the NAM can't elect or reelect a single legislator state or national. IF labor knows the truth and goes out to the polls and votes. Labor can not learn the truth from reading the daily newspapers. If the newspapers published all the truth and nothing but the truth you and I would have to pay around \$50 a month for our paper, because the NAM would cut out their advertising and without that the papers would go bankrupt in 30 days. A leading industrialist recently stated "labor has 80 per cent of the votes but only 20 per cent of the brains."

Cline House, president of the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor gave the meeting some facts and figures about the cause of the high cost of living. They are truths that you will never see in your daily paper because as you and I know they have been preaching that it is the high cost of labor that is responsible for the high cost of living; and you would be surprised to know how many union men don't know any better. Mr. House reported that when the miners got a 34 cents-a-ton wage raise, the price of coal went up \$2.00 a ton; that the profits of the big four in the meat packing industry in their best year prior to 1947 was 23 million dollars, and that after giving their employees a raise in 1947, the big four had a profit of \$73,000,000. Furthermore that the combined profits of U. S. corporations from March 1945 to March 1946 was 11 billion dollars and from March 1946 to March 1947 their profits were over 17 billion dollars—representing an increase of about 55 per cent in profits.

Another thing you may have seen in the papers is that the National Congress has cut the budget of the Bureau of Labor Statistics until they cannot operate effectively any more, but you did not see where the same Congress had raised the budget allowance of the U. S. Department of Commerce, but it is exactly what happened.

On the local front all is okay. Construction jobs here are going pretty well, with most of our men working. We are still working on getting a raise for construction and maintenance men, and the outlook is bright. Joe A. Verret, E. B. Black and E. E. Davis and their wives are in Dallas, Texas attending the NECA-IBEW convention for this state.

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

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Waterbury Praises New Journal And Article by Denver Writer

L. U. 420, WATERBURY, CONN.—We like the "new look" on the JOURNAL! Starting with the announcement on your office consolidation with details of results in improvement—our International President, Brother Dan Tracy's "Look At Congress"; A. F. of L.'s educational drive; your timely and up-to-the-minute editorials; George Meany of the A. F. of L. on the Marshall Plan; and many

Receipts Stolen

Brother H. B. Whitaker, financial secretary of L. U. No. 1205, Gainesville, Fla., advises us that official receipts Nos. 648401, 648402, 648403 and 648404 have been stolen from the receipt book in his office. He requests anyone who sees these receipts to notify him at P. O. Box 112, Gainesville, Fla.

other interesting articles and new departments go towards making all of us proud of the JOURNAL in its new dress.

Glen H. Gilbert of L. U. 68, Denver, certainly wrote a timely piece for the January issue as he takes us all to task for our apathy. Articles such as this we need, to jar us and make us realize life is not just a bowl of cherries 365 days in the year.

If Dick Flynn, an old-timer, out in Great Falls, Mont., is reading this, we want him to know that "Dutch" Kunkel and some more of "our old-timers" got quite a kick out of hearing from him. This came about when Dick read our account of the 10th anniversary in the December JOURNAL. "Dutch," by the way, has been on the sick list for the past few weeks but is now pestering the doc to let him go to work.

Right now, around Waterbury we also have Brothers Duncanson, Harper, Ranslow, Bassett and Hultman taking orders from their doc.

With the rugged winter we have been experiencing and reports of illness here and there we think it only fitting to sing a few words of praise to the boys who must travel far to reach our city for the regular and board meetings. From the North comes genial Brothers Wright and LaFlame; from the Northeast comes (through foul and fair weather), that silver-tongued orator, O'Brien, Chase, Hamel and Anselmo; from the East comes steady and durable Brother Kenny; from the South comes sparkplug Brothers Scully, Austin, Carrington and Hall; and from the West comes Pare and Sandell.

A sad note in passing, but we must record that Brother Harry Cooke left this life as we know it on January 6, 1948. He was initiated August 15, 1946. To his family goes our sympathy. Card No. B580680.

ALBERT F. DOUGHTY.

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Battle Creek Members Hold Old Fashioned Get-Together

L. U. 445, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—A dinner-dance was given by Local Union No. 445 as a get-together to acquaint all members, wives and friends.

The general chairman was Morris Allen, who, with his wife, supervised the evening's entertainment. The Yaw brothers, two clever local members, decorated the hall. Red crepe paper, centered by huge pom poms, decorated each table, with streamers running crosswise, ending in smaller pompoms at each corner. With white paper tablecloths, the contrast was most effective.

Tables were set to accommodate all the electricians and friends living in Battle Creek and for those outside who were able to get back for the evening. The result was a grand turnout.

The menu was delicious—baked beans, baked ham, roast beef, potato salad and combination salad, pickles, olives, coffee and cokes.

Our thanks to Mr. Allen and committee for their fine work. The union orchestra, Arnold Schepel and boys, did a fine job of entertaining, with circle two-steps and good old waltzes. "A good time was had by all."

This point was proved: if more locals would promote such affairs, every union member would know his fellow worker.

Good fellowship is the foundation for the success of all locals.

CHARLES C. PASTOR, P. S.

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Memphis, Host City in '48, Plans to Fete Delegates

L. U. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.—On this date the foundation for history-making events was laid. President Tracy, Secretary Milne and Vice President Petty visited Local Union No. 474 for the purpose of making plans for holding the I. B. E. W. convention. The date was set for the week of August 9, 1948.

Business Manager Shands Morgan of Local Union No. 474 arranged conferences with the Hotel Association and those gentlemen who represent the Municipal Auditorium. This greatly expedited the work of the visiting Brothers. We are happy to state that full cooperation was assured these gentlemen.

Food, shelter and recreation will be provided for all Brothers and their wives who are fortunate enough to be appointed delegates from their locals.

It is the opinion of the writer that some grief will also be supplied. While the laws still afford us free speech, we have anti-labor laws that are the most vicious in the United States.

We hope to have a few cuts of the auditorium and our local home in an early edition of the JOURNAL.

Come and learn how to reach an agreement with your contractor. Our committee and Vice President Petty know how. I thank these Brothers from my heart for the work they have accomplished.

The long hard labor of the I. B. E. W. has yielded many locals good agreements. I am told this was accomplished because we proved union labor was the superior labor and the contractor found it profitable to use us. How true is this now?

We agreed to give the employer eight hours' work for \$18. I am looking for \$90 Friday evening. I think he may be hoping to get 40 hours work.

Register—pay poll tax and vote. There is a need for new faces in Nashville and Washington.

The reporter from down on the levee,
DAZEY MAE.

Alaska Employment Picture Unfavorable for Electricians

Locals Nos. 1533, Fairbanks, and 1547, Anchorage, Alaska, wish to notify all electricians interested in working in Alaska that there is no call for electricians on Alaskan projects. Some of our men are unemployed. We are notifying Seattle Locals Nos. 46 and 77 not to clear men until informed otherwise. For further information all interested parties should contact Seattle Locals Nos. 46 and 77.—JOSEPH FEJES, R. S., L. U. 1533, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Spiraling Prices Affect Canadian Brothers, Too

L. U. 561, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—Well, boys, the Minister of Labor has finally appointed the chairman to our conciliation board, Mr. Justice J. C. A. Cameron, so with Mr. M. W. Wright of Ottawa to look after the employees' end, and Mr. M. Porter of Calgary for the employers, they will form this conciliation board, and the understanding is that this board is to start hearings within two weeks. I hope they know just what two weeks are, for as you well know, these gentlemen sometimes think time is of no importance, and then the rule is that this board is to report to the Minister of Labor within 14 days from the time the first hearing takes place. So by that, boys, we may expect some news probably by the time our holidays roll around. I know that you all will have news by the time you read this. Let's hope it will be good.

Have you noticed that the Government is going through the formality of investigating the prices of our everyday commodities? At the present time it is the question of bread, what made it go up so quickly. It is strange to read some of the evidence that is being given. I think that at the rate that the board is hearing the evidence, this board will be sitting all summer, for it is a long list, if all the food commodities are to be looked into.

I am going to take a page from our International President's recent advice to our American Brothers, in that he has advised them all to take an active interest in the political doings that are going on as regards the coming elections this fall. Boys, we in Canada are going to have the same doings this summer. First I believe it will be the Provincial and later the Federal elections, and there is a lot we should know. If one reads all that is published from time to time, we would hardly know what to think, but it is up to us as individuals to decide, not on what is said, but more on what is done. Talk is cheap, but action positive. What with butter at 73 cents (when it only went to that price in a few isolated stores) as ceiling price, meat prices going up in spite of the fact that the warehouses are stocked up, etc., it behooves us to take an active interest in our politics, for we surely will want all the support that labor can marshal so that we can protect what labor legislation we already have. No doubt you have noticed what the Provincial Government has been doing.

Once again it is my sad duty to give notice of a death of one of our Brothers, in the person of Frank Nelson Sackman, superintendent of Canadian Comstock, Frank as he was known to all who came in contact with him, might not have been well known by the railroad boys, but to the boys on the construction end of this game, he was very well known, and as one of the best. While I am not one who is qualified to write a biography of the life of Frank, I can say, without fear of contradiction, that he was one of the best liked superintendents that was ever known on a job. Frank died suddenly on February 11, while in Quebec City lining up some prospects. He was superintendent for Canadian Comstock. He always gave the boys the very best of conditions,

very often at his own disadvantage, but that was the way he wanted it. The International Brotherhood has lost a very good friend as well as a long-standing member.

Tomorrow is the day for "decontrol" of commercial rentals. Watch the results, for the private dwellings may be next in line for "decontrol" and then a lot of us will be in the soup. If possible be ready, boys, for it will be a sad day when that happens, in view of the present conditions.

How about attending these monthly meetings, boys. Remember it is every second Tuesday of each month. I am sure you will find them interesting. If they are not, come along and make them interesting. Some of us are having fun in our own way. Come around and see us sometime.

E. J. O'DOHERTY, P. S.

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Oklahoma's Winter Holds Back Many Tulsa Jobs

L. U. 584, TULSA, OKLA.—Work is holding up very well around here. However we have had a few loafing. This has been one of the most severe winters we had had here in 30 years and of course this has held up several jobs.

For several years we have been trying to organize the Nelson Electrical Manufacturing Company here. However, we have never been able to get them, but we are going to keep right on trying until we do. They manufacture explosion-proof electrical equipment used a great deal in the oil fields. We just don't use any of their equipment.

We still have some members who don't seem to be interested in voting. We have many times tried to impress on our membership the importance to register and then be sure to vote, but some of them just won't catch on.

All of us are horrified to learn how all the freedoms are taken away from the people of Czechoslovakia and other countries which have been overrun by the Reds, yet many of these same people who are so horrified that these Europeans cannot vote freely, are the very members not using their right to vote here in America. May we say, that these are the same folks who later wonder why this or that labor-restraining law was passed.

If we all would vote, keep up with what goes on in the world, in Washington, in our state and local governments, write our Senator, Congressman, state law makers, mayor or country judge and give them our views—not just one of us, but all of us—these things would not be slipped over on us.

The trouble with nearly all of us, is that we have a "let-George-do-it" attitude—an all too complacent attitude. Too many of us are just interested in 4:30, pay day and overtime, and beyond this, we see you only once a month at the dues window and even if it is meeting night you don't tarry very long.

Little do these members stop to look back at the fights, struggles and hardships it has taken throughout the years, to build our working conditions, pay, organization—to the point where they are today.

We can only hold what we have by

fighting, and keeping on fighting. If we relax, someone will come along and knock down our conditions. We must keep vigilant.

We have some trying times before us in the years to come, which will put our wisdom to test. Certain signs are showing up at this time that the present boom period is on the downhill road. We, as an organization and as individual members should put our financial house in order now by:

1. Keeping our expenses within our income.
2. Buying wisely.
3. Not buying on credit unless we have to and then using that credit with caution. We mustn't over-obligate ourselves.
4. Saving for that rainy day.
5. Protecting our families with insurance.

H. W. Hicks, H. B. Fagan, J. B. Nestor, A. C. Edmunds, E. C. Ross, Bob Haggard are on the sick list at this time. We hope they are better soon.

We are glad to see some of our members from sub-locals at our meetings here, and hope more of our out-of-towners will visit our meetings on the first and third Friday nights of each month.

Attention, all stewards! The shop stewards' meeting is still the first Wednesday night in each month. How about 100 per cent attendance next time? This is also a reminder for yours truly, who was absent last month too.

ROSCOE CHANNING MIGLIORE, P. S.

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Lists Reactionary Acts and Trends in the United States

L. U. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.—Last month the letter from Local No. 611 told of a noted progressive and friend of organized labor, John G. Winant, three times Governor of New Hampshire who had taken his own life partly at least because of disillusionment over the reactionary trends in our country. Following are mentioned briefly a few of those trends:

The enactment of the Taft-Hartley Law about which all organized workers are informed through their union magazines.

TORCH LIGHT



PARADES

are relics of the past, but voting isn't.

REGISTER AND VOTE!

The growing influence of the Un-American Activities Committee (often mentioned as the Un-American Committee because that is what it is) in their wild, hysterical witch hunt whose accomplishments usually consist of smearing good loyal Americans.

The killing of OPA by the National Association of Manufacturers and a reactionary Congress, has taken an estimated \$35,000,000 away from the consumers and given it to the profiteers in excess profits.

The many anti-labor laws that have recently been enacted in nearly every state.

The refusal by Congress, through the influence of the dairy interests to repeal the exorbitant and unfair tax on oleomargarine which the consumer must pay.

Our complacency toward England's persecution of the Jews.

The increasing power of the military elements working their way into positions of influence in the Government and agitating for another war.

The twisting of the Marshall plan from one of feeding the hungry toilers to one of bolstering decadent fascist governments and sending them guns with which to subdue their workers rebelling against unbearable working conditions.

The fanatical ranting stirred up by President Truman's Bill of Rights program.

The growing practice of calling anyone with an idea for making a better life for the underprivileged, a Communist.

The gradual dropping of progressive columnists and news analysts from the newspapers and radio.

The failure of our country to carry on the program that was naturally expected of us when we helped promote the partition of Palestine. Great American oil interests have influenced our government to switch its good will from the highly intelligent and industrious Jews to the King of Arabia and his family who will sell us the oil if we play the game. Practically none of this oil will go to help the diseased, ignorant, half civilized Arab workers.

The fault for these conditions and many others lay entirely with the American wage earners. They are in the majority and can elect men to office who will represent them if they will take the trouble to inform themselves on what is going on and going to the polls and voting. Labor unions are more to blame than any one because they are organized and can more easily exert their influence politically. If we don't wake up and act we may lose our political freedom. The move is in that direction and threatens to become more serious.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

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Lansing's Annual Stag Party Is Big Success

L. U. 665, LANSING, MICH.—Well, all the prizes have been given out and the Brothers' heads have been cleared up. Maybe I had better explain. The annual stag party, put on for the benefit of the contractors and our visiting Brothers, was held February 17. The prizes were donated by the local and our electrical supply houses in the area. The Brothers had all the beer they could hold. After

that, they had bountiful helpings of steak and fish. For entertainment, the committee had a very good magician put on some swell card and disappearing acts. Some of the Brothers wanted to hire him to play their hands in the card games afterwards.

Brother Fred Davison is sunning himself in Florida. Brother Hoisington is back from there and he states he is all rested up.

Brother William Trombley, Jr., has been named to replace Brother Wiley, who resigned from the Executive Board.

Work is slowing down now, but should be going good when spring sets in.

The truth behind the Taft-Hartley Bill is starting to raise its ugly head. The whole truth will probably never come out until after the election in November. If every member would get out and vote, I believe that we could get back some of labor's rights.

SPENCER C. (REBEL) MEAD, P. S.

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Urges Greater Participation By Members in Local Affairs

L. U. 733, PASCAGOULA, MISS.—I do not know to what extent other locals are approaching the same problems which our local is facing, but if I dare guess, I would say some of them to a lesser degree and some to a greater degree.

In the past, very few of our members have been regular in attendance at our meetings and of course very few have had much experience as officers in the responsibility of running the local or have had to make any major decision concerning its affairs.

Those who have been in these positions have done the best they could under the circumstances and most of them have done about all any one could have done with what they had. Of course, they have made mistakes, but that is only human.

At least some of the officers and those who have been faithful in attendance either have left or expect to leave soon—

some for better jobs, some are retiring and some for various other reasons are leaving this jurisdiction. Now it will be up to some of the boys to step up and take a leading part. Now if they have been in there backing their officers that experience will be of great help to them and their local, but if they have had no experience neither they nor their union will profit from it. It is just as impossible to do a good job running a local without experience as it is to go into a electrical plant and do a good job without experience. So Brothers, if you have been lax in your union work, be sure to make a resolution to start attending the meetings and backing the officers and really get in on the working of the union, its Constitution and Bylaws. Follow up the mistakes and what looks like a big error turns out to be the best of a bad situation. Maybe you haven't heard the whole story and when you do you might decide that even though it looked as if it were bad, it was the best under the circumstances.

I think every officer of L. U. 733 joins me in soliciting each member to take a greater interest even though it does mean driving some miles to the hall to attend. If you don't and the old bunch has to leave then who will run it, and what shape will your local be in. Ask yourself, what have I done to make it a better local?

J. V. HALEY.

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One Manitowoc Picture Tells More Than Thousand Words

L. U. 751, MANITOWOC, WIS.—Enclosed is a picture which was taken at the annual dinner party and dance given for members of Local Union No. 751 and their wives or girl friends, November 15, 1947. We would like you to print this in the ELECTRICAL JOURNAL if you see fit. The picture was taken by Clifford Ahrens, a charter member of the organization.

LEONARD J. KOCUREK, Secretary.

"Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here!"



Picture that tells thousand words, taken at annual dinner party given for member of Local Union No. 751, Manitowoc, Wis. Around the "mike," left to right, are: Mike Bartelme, President Emil Kloida, Vice President Marvin Mueller; Past President Lenert Braunnel, Treasurer Martin Bessert. Hanging on to the "mike" and wondering just what will happen next, is Leonard Kocourek, recording secretary.

Jackson Member Electrocuted At Work on Transformer Pole

L. U. 835, JACKSON, TENN.—We, the members of L. U. 835 with a feeling of deep sorrow and regret, record the passing of our beloved brother, Edward A. Cassady who was electrocuted March 23 while working on a transformer pole at El Dorado, Ark.

Let us all remember the election of officers comes up in June; the first Friday night is nomination night, and the third Friday is election night. We beg all our members in and out of town to be present.

Our business manager, W. E. Nichols and yours truly, P. S., went to the panel meeting held at Chattanooga, Tenn., March 13. Most all our members are working. Quite a few have had an increase in pay this year. We have a few small jobs coming up. I hope these will be enough to keep all our members busy.

I'll sign off now.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

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Quoddy Tidal Project Seen As Vital to New England

L. U. 1057, WOODLAND, ME.—It is needless to repeat to our union Brothers to remember your friends on election day, but to repeat this is to keep it foremost in all our minds that we may make over our bad men of labor when their election rolls around.

We in Maine have a most vicious bill in the Barlow Bill which will tear down forever all labor has gained in Maine. All Maine unions should get out and beat all bills which are against labor in any form.

At this time I would like to bring before the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers the great amount of work which could be had in New England if only Quoddy Tidal project could be started again and completed for national security and for power reserves in New England.

We as New England locals should write to our Congressmen and urge them for the benefit of mankind in the eastern section of our country to create a New England TVA in the Quoddy Tidal project. There would be unlimited power and work facilities for thousands of tradesmen and unskilled laborers to develop into a national project.

Let's all pull for this project and write our sentiments to the right people and try to get something going for New England people and industry.

K. M. Cox, P. S.

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Why Not Give Officers Pat on Back Now and Then?

L. U. 1224, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—WCPO has been granted their construction permit for a TV station. At the same time the FCC denied them the change from 250 watts to 5,000 watts on the 630 kc frequency. WLAP, Lexington, Ky., was granted this privilege.

As Lee Lamkin, WLW, aptly put it: Why not take time to give your union officers a verbal pat on the back since they put in their time and effort in order that we may receive the benefits of a strong union? Local union officers expect

no praises, but a good word from time to time may help.

Jimmy Eberhart, of WLWT Crowley's TV station, received quite a valentine February 14th. His wife presented him with a bouncing baby boy.

Don Hoge, WLW, has been winning prizes on the winter circuit of dog shows with his cocker spaniel. John Mitchell has a priceless collection of photos that were taken in and around WLW as far back as 1935.

Everyone has been busy at WKRC/WCTS, working, planning, figuring and purchasing equipment for Channel 11 TV.

BOB KNAPP, P. S.

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Charlotte, N. C., in Fight Early to Elect Right Men

L. U. 1229, CHARLOTTE, N. C.—In line with President Tracy's plea in the February issue of the WORKER, that all members of organized labor register and vote in the coming elections of this year, we in this district have taken steps to do JUST this, as can be seen from the enclosed clipping from one of the local newspapers.

May we ask, that you use as much of this article as you deem advisable in the next issue of THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL.

TEXT OF STORY

"Organization of the 10th Congressional District chapter of the United Labor Political committee of North Carolina yesterday burst among the local political bigwigs with a loud bang and heralded the arrival in Mecklenburg of a potent force in the coming primary and general election campaigns.

"Sterling L. Hicks, business manager of Local No. 1229 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was elected chairman of the political committee.

"Mr. Hicks explained that since the organization still is in the process of formulating policies and working out the methods of operation, he wished to withhold any statement of actual plans at this time.

"However, it was learned that the labor group will probably concern itself directly with the examination of the records and the prospective plans of the various candidates for public office in the 10th district.

"The district is made up of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Catawba, Burke, Avery, and Mitchell. So far the announced Democratic Congressional candidates in the district are Incumbent Hamilton C. Jones and Marvin L. Ritch, both Charlotte lawyers, with Frank K. Sims, Jr., another local lawyer and member of the Mecklenburg legislative delegation, a prospective contestant.

"Louis G. Rogers, P. C. Burkholder and Manley R. Dunaway have announced for the Republican nomination.

"The committee formed here is said to be designed to consolidate all the labor interests in the county and the district to work for labor benefits in a legislative sense.

"The plan of operation probably will involve issuing of invitations to the various candidates to appear at labor meetings and explain their platforms.

The whole program calls for an active participation of the labor interests in the political activity of this area.

"In certain instances the committee may find it expedient to indorse certain candidates after having studied their records carefully.

"The committee for the district is closely affiliated with the State-wide movement among labor interests to take an active part in the coming political campaigns, it is understood.

"C. A. Fink is chairman of the State political organization of labor, and a number of meetings already have been held by the State group in Salisbury, home of Mr. Fink."

S. L. HICKS, B. M.

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Conditions at Curtis Bay Yard Termed Disappointing

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—Happy Easter greetings, Brothers, to all of you—a little late with the greetings.

As of this writing, I can say conditions at the Curtis Bay Yard have improved somewhat, and a large number of "recall from furlough" letters have been mailed out to the former civilian yard workers. I hope I will not have to write another report like this for the next issue. After all, it's facts I am reporting and that is what you Brothers want.

Somehow, as we expected, our one meeting a month has proved very successful from the organization's standpoint, and the morale of the members during the meetings is noticeable. However, it is kind of hard on our financial secretary trying to collect dues from the Brothers who line up on the right.

By the way, may we announce the new address of our financial secretary, Brother Charles R. Burkhart, 1935 Walnut Avenue, Dundalk 22, Maryland, phone Dundalk 2051-M. Now Brothers, make a note of that and remember he is the one you make cash payments to. However, in sending a check or money order for dues or other payments, please make same payable to L. U. No. 1383, I. B. E. W. and enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope, and mail to the above address of our secretary.

Now come the Flashy Flashes—our entertainment committee at our recent meeting really did some real progress work. Keep up the great act, boys. Some of the fellows announced about their blessed evening; some talked about their new cars, and ye scribe feels like spring is in the air. Ahhh, me, it's too much for me.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

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Steel Shortage Lays Off Workers at Hanson, Mass.

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—Since the end of the war it seems to be the usual thing to have the manufacture of reflectors slow down at this time of the year.

We believe there are plenty of orders but the supply of steel is inadequate. There doesn't seem to be a strike among the coal miners, which, since we are informed that it takes five tons of coal to make one ton of steel, would explain the shortage. However, we read in the newspapers that the steel workers are negotiat-

ing for a new contract, wherein they are seeking a substantial increase in wages, and so our work, as well as that of many other producers all over the country slows down. Thus buyers wait for unfilled orders and idle workers look for new jobs while drawing unemployment insurance.

Of course we know that prices of steel are way up. They advanced before wages did. Some people say the high cost of living is due to high wages, but we argue that since prices were first to rise they should drop before wages, which would follow as a reasonable sequence. When the manufacturer begins to get less for his product, it is time enough to lower wages.

Meanwhile we miss those who have "got the ax" and while we worry that it may be our turn next, we puzzle over the definition of "temporary layoff."

Bill Darsch goes about his work with a half dreamy, half smug expression on his face. He is certainly happy about the new daughter who arrived early in December. We wonder if he thinks nobody else ever had a daughter.

Howard Estes married his honey in February. We wonder if he has a John Alden complex. Anyway, leap year fixed that up. Congratulations, Howard.

Before this appears in print the snow will be gone and lest we forget let's blow on our icy fingers, rub our red noses and say for the hundredth time, "Phew, what a winter."

Raleigh Daley, who has been ill for several weeks is gradually improving. Lillian Ransome has returned home from a Brockton hospital after a serious operation, and is reported on the mend. Harry Bearse, Avis Pierce and Reggie Norton have all returned to work after illnesses.

We are all extending to Effie Townes our deepest sympathy in the accidental death of her father.

Working together gives us an insight when others have joys and sorrows, that proves the fact that however slightly another life touches our own it leaves something with us that helps in the building of our lives. We cannot meet our fellows every day without finding in them something worthwhile. As someone whose name eludes us has written:

"There's so much good in the worst of us,
And so much bad in the best of us,
That it isn't becoming to any of us,
To talk about the rest of us."

So we are looking toward the coming spring, when April showers will make little muddy rivulets along our way. Let's look a little closer at these small streamlets and we'll see that they all reflect the sky.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

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Albany, Ga., Appoints Full Time Business Agent

L. U. 1531, ALBANY, GA.—This is the first occasion for our young local to try getting on your "Local Lines" page. We always read with interest the accounts of the Brothers throughout the country.

We feel like doing a bit of boasting about our recent feat of electing a full time business agent, ours being the small local it is. However, the growth of our territory and work coming in seemed to demand such and it has proven profitable after only a few weeks of trial.

Brother C. C. Paul, an old time mem-

ber (tramp lineman, he calls himself), who came to us on traveler shortly after we organized, did for some time as president act as part-time business agent. Now however, we have handed him the regular job and expect great things from his efforts.

BILL DAYTON, R. S.

Year-Old Local Asks for Members' Active Interest

L. U. 1562, CHICAGO, ILL.—This local union has been in existence exactly one year. Its entire membership is employed by the Pullman Company at Calumet Repair Shop. We are looking forward to the day when the negotiations for our working agreement are completed and we can work under the same favorable conditions that other organized railroad workers enjoy.

Although we have been functioning as a local union for one year, a large number of our members seem to feel that when they pay their initiation fee and keep their dues paid up they have done their full duty toward themselves and their fellow workers. They do not realize that this is their local union and it is their duty to participate in its operation by attending its meetings. Bring your suggestions and criticisms with you and express them in the meeting and not at the job. Help elect officers and do not refuse to accept an office if the majority vote for you. Do your part to make this the best local union in System Council No. 24.

Have you registered properly so that you can cast your ballot at the coming election? In 1776 the working men of the American Colonies marched through the snow in their bare feet, starved, fought and died for the privilege of having the right to vote. All you have to do is amble down to the voting booth and cast an intelligent vote and the workers in these United States voting together can bring back the conditions they threw away because they forgot the issues before them at the last election and didn't vote. Your opponents are hoping that you will forget to vote this year as you have accomplished a lot in the last few years by your intelligent voting and they would like to trim you down to your former size. If you are doubtful of a candidate's labor record get in touch with your local union. Judge a candidate by his proven labor record and not by verbal promises. The right to cast a secret ballot for the candidates you know are right is becoming a luxury in this world. Let's exercise our right and do our job.

Our officers and members are doing a fine job helping to speed up the campaign for a representation vote among the unorganized crafts on the Pullman property. Keep up the good work. The writer has been laid on the shelf for a short time and appreciates the messages sent to him. He will be back among you shortly in the pink of condition.

PATRICK E. HOULIHAN, P. S.

100% Turnout as Augusta Local Receives Charter

L. U. 1579, AUGUSTA, GA. After having been under the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 508, Savannah, Ga., for more

than six years, we members of Augusta now have something to be proud of.

Our charter was installed on the evening of February 10, 1948, under the supervision of Brother W. L. Holst, International representative from Beaumont, Texas. On this same evening the entire membership turned out. Attendance was 100 per cent. Every member, including the apprentices, was allowed to vote for the election of officers. We thought this fair, because the whole membership seems to hold a keen interest in setting up the new local.

We are more than proud of the members elected to the various offices and sincerely believe that they are going to carry out a wonderful program and do a grand job. They are going to have the fullest cooperation and support of the entire membership. The officers elected are as follows: G. T. Solomon, business manager; R. E. Cartledge, president; C. M. Kale, vice president; H. W. Lytle, treasurer; C. C. Fortune, recording secretary; R. E. Cartledge, W. S. Carter, A. F. Green, B. C. Fisher, C. C. Fortune, executive board. Members of the examining board will be elected at a later date.

On behalf of the membership, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Brother W. L. Holst for his worthy efforts, cooperation, and the support he rendered in getting us started. The interest he took cannot be surpassed. We think he did a wonderful job, and want him, and everyone else, to know just how we feel. Thank you, Brother Holst.

The future around this vicinity looks very bright, but there is nothing definite so far. You can bet your life, though, that Local No. 1579 is going to take advantage of every opportunity that comes a knocking.

We are trying not to wander too far away from the subject matter at hand; but, it seems that after seven years of photographic study of electrical storms, some very interesting figures have been revealed regarding lightning. It was learned that most strokes of lightning originate between 2,000 and 7,000 feet above the ground, though at 16,000 feet there are frequent cloud-to-cloud discharges. The duration of the average lightning stroke is fifteen-thousandths of a second, yet some strokes are as long as four-fifths of a second. Some bolts of lightning have as many as 26 individual strokes that follow in such rapid succession that the unaided eye is able to discern only a few of them. Though many people confuse the speed of lightning with the speed of electricity, there is no relation between the two. Electricity (electrons, if you prefer) has a speed of 186,293 miles per second, whereas it is observed that the initial strokes, or "leaders" of lightning travel between 2.5 and 85 feet per millionth of a second, which is at a rate of some 475 to 16,100 miles a second. It is probably the speedy 16,000-miles-per-second flashes that are generally referred to as "greased lightning." So much for this interesting or uninteresting, whichever you prefer, story.

In the event any of you Brothers out there wish to correspond or contact Local No. 1579, we have offices set up at 636½ Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

WILLIAM C. SEIGLER, P. S.

Archives Planned

(Continued from page 2)

Louis in November, 1891, could have had no inkling of the great tide of events that were to unfold when the new century was quietly ushered in. In many of these events the I. B. E. W., as a member of the great AFL family, has played its effective part. Measured against recorded history, 55 years appears as an insignificant span of time; measured against the history of the labor movement, they encompass the most significant and vital events in labor's rise.

James Gallagher, an original member of Local Union No. 1, St. Louis, had this to say to the 1946 San Francisco convention: "I am choked. Back in 1891 we didn't have anything like this. . . . My heart is in my throat when I look around and see this crowd. . . . I had no expectation of ever seeing it grow like it is today."

The pioneers who founded this Brotherhood blazed a trail against heavy odds, and with no hope of personal reward. Despite abuse, ridicule, courts, jails, they clung to their Brotherhood. These men went through the days of the injunction judge, the black list and the blackjack—the days of tear gas, mounted state police and armed company guards, paid stool pigeons, gutter snipes and hoodlums of the old detective and strike-breaking agencies.

It is fitting, therefore, that we take stock of these events, and bring relics of bygone days together in a collection that will serve to edify and instruct all who behold it.

In a later issue of the JOURNAL, your International Secretary will report on the progress of this project and also acknowledge receipt of materials.

Meantime, please send your archive material, along with any suggestions you may have as to other material that might be included in the collection, to:

J. Scott Milne, I. S.,
1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington 5, D. C.

With the Ladies

(Continued from page 12)

Stunned by the blow I fell in a chair. My wife, all tenderness and sympathy, seeing I didn't understand exclaimed: 'Good God, Sam, how could you ask such a question? Don't you know I resented the insult?'

This is an example of how a true union wife measured up to the belief she had in the union and to her husband's faith and trust in her.

There is another very important way in which you can help. Many of our Auxiliaries have been supporting and buying union label goods for years—it has been one of the main purposes of their organization. Keep up the good work! Know that the goods you buy that bears the union label has been made under decent conditions by men and women making a living wage. By sticking to this policy, you as an individual fight sweat shops and you help keep the wage scale high, not only for the workers who manufacture the goods you buy but for all workers, including your own breadwinners. What helps one helps all.

Still another way in which you can help is by instructing your children about union principles, giving them early in life the proper slant, the attitude which you and their father have on these matters. We need young men and women to carry on in our footsteps and their training for this work cannot begin too young.

And last but not least we can do what our International officers, what the A. F. of L. officers and the leaders of every union in the country have been urging their members and their members' families to do—register and vote. Vote the labor way—vote to keep the gains we have made—vote to defeat those who would destroy us.

These are the ways in which we can help!

Our Auxiliaries

(Continued from page 13)

flying when it is considered that only two short years ago there was no Electrical Workers' Auxiliary in Tulsa at all.

MRS. O. R. WILLIAMS,
President.

L. U. No. 11,
Los Angeles, Calif.

EDITOR:

Here we are again, the Ladies' Auxiliary of Local Union No. 11. We want to thank all the auxiliaries who have taken such an interest in our last letter to THE ELECTRICAL WORKER. It was sent in by Elta Holderman.

Two Women Reach Journeyman Status



Margie Block—Platen Pressman.



Vivian Holcomb—Machinist.

The Bureau of Apprenticeship of the Labor Department informs us that one woman apprentice has completed her training and other expects to complete hers this year in skilled trades heretofore generally considered men's fields.

Miss Margie Block, in the fourth and last year of her apprenticeship as a platen pressman in Memphis, Tenn., is one of less than a dozen registered women apprentices in that trade in the United States and Canada. Miss Block became interested in presswork before the war and began her apprenticeship in 1944. She is a member of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, and has an average grade of 95 per cent in the lessons prescribed by the union.

Miss Vivian Ruth Holcomb is the first woman in New York to learn the machinist's craft under a formal apprenticeship program. Her interest in machines began with the government's appeal in 1943 for women factory workers. After a two-month course in machine-shop work in the Rochester Vocational School, her teachers were convinced she was a "natural," and suggested she seek employment as a machinist apprentice. She did so, successfully completed her apprenticeship and is now employed as a machinist in Rochester.

Union, and has an average grade of 95 per cent in the lessons prescribed by the union.

Come on all you ladies who read the WORKER, let us hear from you and the work you are doing. If you haven't an Auxiliary started you had better get busy. It's lots of work, but fun, and we feel compensated by the happiness we pass along to others. This old world is a tough place to fight but we find by fighting we gain a lot, and can help others.

We made a donation of \$20 to the March of Dimes, and some time ago a contribution to help someone get a Seeing-Eye dog. We also send cards and flowers to the fellow workers who are sick or injured. We hope, Tex Watkins, that the nurses didn't threaten to throw you out of the hospital when you smoked all those cigars.

We put a drive on for new members in January, we had a wonderful tea and it really helped us get acquainted with some very lovely ladies who did not know we had an Auxiliary in Los Angeles. Since January we have taken in 15 new members.

Our president, Fern Hardy, who

welcomed the ladies, also introduced Mr. J. Lance who gave us a very interesting and educational talk. I understand we are to have a speaker each month.

We also had with us a very charming lady who is president of the Auxiliary of L. U. 226. Their Auxiliary is a new one. Mrs. Lewis said she enjoyed our hospitality and will take back a lot of good information and inspiration to help them carry on their work.

We are getting ready for our election of new officers in May. We must give credit to the officers who are now in office as they certainly have worked hard and faithfully.

On March 20 we are putting on a ham dinner for our husbands and the last course is to be homemade apple pie and coffee.

The evening will be spent playing cards and dancing. 'Tis a bit of green I'm sending you on St. Patrick's Day and wishing one and all, good luck and happiness.

MARGARET E. KIME.

March Death Claims

L. U.	Name	Amount
861	C. C. Rowell	\$1,000.00
751	E. C. Buerstatte	500.00
L. O. (1)	G. W. Angus	1,000.00
134	J. A. Jerrain	1,000.00
134	E. F. Machala	1,000.00
3	A. J. LeBlanc	1,000.00
L. O. (382)	F. D. Cooper	1,000.00
224	J. L. Paine	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	P. E. Sterling	1,000.00
3	B. Perlstein	1,000.00
896	Hugh E. Tanner	300.00
671	J. L. Carter	1,000.00
L. O. (437)	J. W. Doherty	1,000.00
26	R. F. Shanahan	1,000.00
48	T. W. Todd	1,000.00
494	C. G. Graber	1,000.00
66	R. F. Stanell	1,000.00
558	E. F. Pence	1,000.00
1050	N. R. Smith	300.00
236	E. M. Rinehart	1,000.00
595	L. W. Hayes	300.00
40	O. G. Power	1,000.00
908	W. F. Rice	475.00
494	W. I. Langer	1,000.00
477	A. Irving	650.00
3	D. P. O'Connor	300.00
261	H. W. Taylor	1,000.00
18	J. M. Matchett	1,000.00
847	T. R. Mouldin	1,000.00
702	A. L. Kettel	1,000.00
245	R. O. Landis	1,000.00
48	C. L. Dunnette	1,000.00
46	O. O. Hagquist	825.00
134	E. Keeley	1,000.00
L. O. (675)	C. Schrader, Sr.	1,000.00
183	Jesse Willoughby	300.00
L. O. (954)	Thomas Wills	1,000.00
659	Jay C. Hare	1,000.00
214	George H. Birt	1,000.00
203	Mike Elsenzimmer	1,000.00
L. O. (26)	J. E. Cullen	1,000.00
215	Fred F. Weaver	1,000.00
342	Phines G. Black	1,000.00
L. O. (364)	William Yalden	1,000.00
852	Charlie Le Roy Merrell	1,000.00
3	William R. King	1,000.00
3	Edward Henry Brauns	1,000.00
576	Claude F. Penny	1,000.00
604	Philip Kreuter	1,000.00
48	L. L. Garten	650.00
605	J. W. Ryser	1,000.00
22	Kenneth Riley	1,000.00
856	G. T. Walker	1,000.00
38	J. P. Kane	1,000.00
L. O. (770)	J. B. MacGregor	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	J. J. Carney	1,000.00
949	Carl John Bohl	650.00
L. O. (1)	Walter L. Pritch	1,000.00
L. O. (9)	Melvin A. Walker	1,000.00
795	William H. Pepper	825.00
3	Patsey Erario	1,000.00
716	James W. O'Dell	825.00
66	H. Gutzwiller	1,000.00
3	Bruno Jos. Asanovich	475.00
38	Hugo F. Kriz	475.00
11	Donald O. Hylden	825.00
90	Jack J. Grooms	1,000.00
L. O. (11)	Benjamin F. Reynolds	1,000.00
750	Dave Frank Roberts	475.00
L. O. (1)	W. R. Compton	1,000.00
593	John D. Carnegie	1,000.00
763	Arthur A. Pakiser	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Henry E. Zipkie	1,000.00
595	Arthur W. Nevills	1,000.00
160	Frank Mellich	1,000.00
574	John E. Albertsen	300.00
5	Charles G. Oberle	1,000.00
68	Jack T. Flattery	1,000.00
544	Kenneth S. Heers	1,000.00
L. O. (23)	David J. Basille	1,000.00
508	J. R. Miller	1,000.00
9	Marvin J. Carr	1,000.00
309	Thomas Callaghan	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	Albert G. Zamel	1,000.00
180	James F. McNern	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Ralph G. Kimball	1,000.00

IN MEMORIAM

George Angus, L. U. No. 1
Reinitiated August 26, 1914

William R. Compton, L. U. No. 1
Initiated March 7, 1907

Oscar Fiddes, L. U. No. 6
Initiated August 2, 1941

Thomas Giovanetti, L. U. No. 6
Initiated March 29, 1943

L. E. Edmondson, L. U. No. 6
Initiated September 11, 1942

James J. O'Mara, L. U. No. 9
Initiated July 24, 1917

Marvin Carr, L. U. No. 9
Initiated October 20, 1936

David Stackable, L. U. No. 17
Initiated July 10, 1911

Kenneth E. Riley, L. U. No. 22
Initiated September 1, 1914

Edward H. French, L. U. No. 31
Initiated October 9, 1933

Jack T. Flattery, L. U. No. 68
Initiated December 28, 1906

Frank Tustin, L. U. No. 77
Initiated November 23, 1906

Charles L. Hufford, L. U. No. 124
Reinitiated March, 1914

Walter Woodruff, L. U. No. 131
Initiated February 18, 1946

Edward W. Burhans, L. U. No. 133
Initiated June 1, 1912

Fred Hubbard, L. U. No. 160
Reinitiated July 18, 1940

B. F. King, L. U. No. 177
Initiated August 30, 1910

Thomas J. Gallagher, L. U. No. 309
Initiated June 29, 1922

Clifford Stein, L. U. No. 310
Initiated June 7, 1943

Phires Gomer Black, L. U. No. 342
Initiated January 7, 1943

Carl Howd, L. U. No. 369
Initiated February 3, 1911

J. Edward Keller, L. U. No. 414
Initiated March 21, 1938

C. G. McCallister, L. U. No. 481
Initiated March 4, 1942

William M. Owen, L. U. No. 640
Initiated June 21, 1943

Anthony L. Kettel, L. U. No. 702
Initiated August 4, 1941

Edward A. Tomblin, L. U. No. 702
Initiated June 4, 1941

Arthur Kledzik, L. U. No. 713
Initiated October 30, 1946

J. W. O'Dell, Jr., L. U. No. 716
Initiated November 23, 1943

Arthur Pakiser, L. U. No. 763
Initiated June 3, 1942

Max Buford Peyton, L. U. No. 835
Initiated February 21, 1941

T. R. Mauldin, L. U. No. 847
Initiated May 5, 1939

C. C. "Blackie" Rowell, L. U. No. 861
Initiated February 19, 1941, in L. U. No. 995

Mary F. Slocum, L. U. No. 998
Initiated January 7, 1943

A. Van Ginniken, L. U. No. 999
Initiated July 2, 1947

Elsie Wilhelm, L. U. No. 1031
Initiated May 1, 1946

James T. Williams, Jr., L. U. No. 1048
Initiated September 15, 1947

Joseph Beaupere, L. U. No. 1098
Initiated June 7, 1947

Percy Banks, L. U. No. 1098
Initiated March 1, 1947

Clyde J. Johnston, L. U. No. 1323
Initiated February 12, 1943

L. U.	Name	Amount
1022	Ralph H. Hemmi	\$1,000.00
941	Cecil Glenn Terry	1,000.00
L. O. (703)	Charles A. Bennett	1,000.00
414	George L. Hampton	1,000.00
683	Martin L. Cook	1,000.00
L. O. (200)	S. J. Solomon	1,000.00
269	James C. Reed	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Leon J. Wadsworth	1,000.00
6	Tom Giovanetti	1,000.00
437	James A. Charrette	1,000.00
702	Edward A. Tomblin	1,000.00
124	Ed. F. McManaman	1,000.00
1223	Clyde J. Johnston	475.00
126	Pasquale J. Capone	475.00
1498	Charles B. Dawson	1,000.00
351	John B. Herold	825.00
58	Roy E. Richardson	1,000.00
508	Charles S. Westcott	1,000.00
1293	Martin H. Cullins	1,000.00
31	Charles F. McCormick	50.00
L. O. (602)	Warren B. Bott	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	Oswald G. Davis	1,000.00
3	Alexander F. Weber	1,000.00
L. O. (57)	Henry H. Woodruff	1,000.00
11	Earl Willard	1,000.00
L. O. (333)	Lester E. Perry	1,000.00
134	John R. Podlager	1,000.00
1247	Melvin Lien	300.00
3	Charles Loder	1,000.00
329	James A. Chappell	200.00
L. O. (666)	R. A. Gentry	1,000.00
893	Archie H. Corley	475.00
825	Max Buford Peyton	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
96	Edward J. Jeffrey	\$1,000.00
501	Carl Carlson	1,000.00
953	Orval L. Beaman	1,000.00
134	Marshall H. Paulsen	1,000.00
245	Charles D. Jolly	1,000.00
659	Leonard D. King	1,000.00
70	William A. McCabe	1,000.00
3	Charles H. Hill	1,000.00
428	John R. Jones	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Herbert A. Middleton	1,000.00
3	Concepcion Cruz	150.00
306	Earl J. Campbell	150.00
492	Lionel Tebeau	1,000.00
911	George Bennett	1,000.00
372	Leonard Mesckell	150.00
L. O. (213)	John Robinson	1,000.00
3	Teresa Reilly	150.00
230	Clarence L. Bishop	1,000.00
131	Walter Woodruff	475.00
561	Henry Flowers	650.00
L. O. (744)	William Qualle	150.00
129	Perry O. Wheeler	150.00
51	Edward M. Stone	150.00
979	Joseph Rouse	300.00
304	Frank J. Brokes	650.00
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507	Harry A. Davenport	150.00
252	H. S. Van Rensselaer	150.00
L. O. (318)	G. H. Hollins	150.00

\$125,225.00



The next time you hear voices —LISTEN!

IT MAY BE your conscience speaking.

It may be saying: "Save some of that money, mister. Your future depends on it!"

Listen closely next time. Those are words of wisdom. Your future—and that of your family—*does* depend on the money you put aside in savings.

If you can hear that voice speaking clearly, do this:

Start *now* on the road to *automatic* saving by signing up on your company's Payroll Savings Plan for the purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds.

There's no better, no surer way to save money. Surer because it's automatic . . . better because it pays you back four dollars for every three you invest.

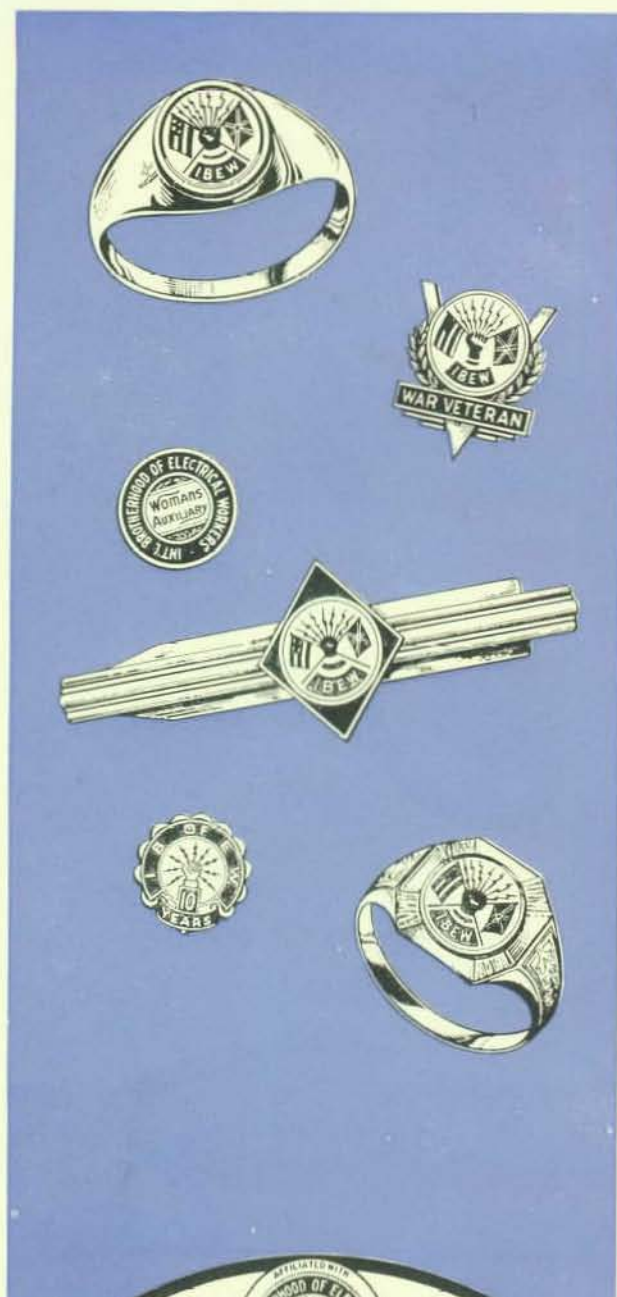
Do it now. If you can't join the Payroll Savings Plan, tell your banker to enroll you in the Bond-A-Month Plan that enables you to purchase a bond a month through your checking account.

Remember—better *save* than *sorry*!

Automatic saving is sure saving— U.S. Savings Bonds



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